Weather
Clear weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70.2 and the minimum 38.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.3 and 41.3.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 42 pages in three sections

NO. 2517 VOL IX. | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" | 己未年九月二十四日 | SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1919 | 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 | 20 CENTS

U. S. MINERS YIELD TO GOVERNMENT; COAL STRIKE IS ENDED

BOLSHEVIST GRIP ON NORTH RUSSIA IS NOT SHAKEN

Not Believed Retreating Troops Can Undertake New Offensive

MANY DESERTERS

Half Of Forces Under Judenitch Have Gone Over To Foe

GAINS IN SOUTH

Trains Behind Omsk Line Carrying Only Troops And Refugees

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 11.—Military critics express the opinion that a further offensive by General Judenitch in the winter-time is impossible. He continues to retreat and has lost half his forces, composed of Bolshevist deserters who have returned to the enemy's ranks.

Meanwhile on the Southern front the operations of the Caucasus army on the east bank of the Volga have been entirely successful. The whole area from Tzarev to Rakhinka has been cleared of Bolshevists.

On the right bank the Reds have been driven back across the Bataevka with heavy losses. The Don army has captured a large number of prisoners and material, especially north of Liski where a Cossack attack after heavy fighting was completely successful.

On the other hand the volunteer army has been forced back from 30 to 40 miles north of the Voronej-Algor Railway. General Denikin west of Syevsk continues to make progress, but further west the Volunteers have retired from Chernigov to the South bank of the Desna.

JUDENITCH FORCED BACK

London, November 11.—A War Office communique issued last night states:

"In North West Russia, in consequence of Bolshevik pressure on his right flank east of Lake Peipus resulting in a serious threat to his communications, General Judenitch has been compelled to withdraw from the salient formed by the Yamburg-Gatchina railway. His center is now located at Torma, thirteen miles East of Yamburg. The Esthonians have consequently withdrawn their right to Korstovo, twelve miles north of Yamburg. Their left is still resting on Kaporya Bay."

London, November 11.—The Esthonians, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles and Finns are conferring at Dorpat to consider the advisability of negotiating an armistice with the Bolsheviks.

Only Troops And Refugees Carried On Omsk Trains

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, November 15.—General Ivanoff Rinoff has been appointed Assistant Commander-in-Chief on the eastern Siberian front, which is to be attributed to his great popularity amoung the Cossacks.

Goods traffic beyond Irkutsk is closed, only trains conveying troops and refugees are running. Private passengers are carried only by special permission of the station-masters.

The first trainload of wounded from the Siberian front has arrived in Harbin and was met by the local authorities and representatives of the various benevolent societies. The Omsk Government has instructed the railway authorities to prepare for the accommodation of over fifteen thousand wounded. Volunteer selfdefense detachments are being organised in practically all the big centers in Eastern Siberia with the object of freeing more soldiers for the front.

Allies Aid Austria By Making Big Loan

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, November 10.—According to a vienna telegram the Allies have decided to grant a loan of five hundred million francs to Austria to purchase food and raw materials.

Apply Torch To Japanese Goods In Tunghaishein

(China Press Correspondence)

Tunghaishein, Kiangsu Province, November 10.—Evidence that the boycott on Japanese goods is still very much alive was afforded in two recent cases. A quantity of sugar received by a local merchant was promptly seized and burned by the citizens. When the first merchant's sugar was destroyed, a second merchant sought to profit by his experience. Buying a cargo of Japanese goods and fearing to have it come into the port at Shinpu he had it taken by junk to a little market town fifteen miles distant, unloaded it and had it pushed by wheelbarrow to his shop, a distance of six miles. The barrowmen considered themselves underpaid. They came here and reported the incident to the Students Federation. The students promptly went to the town, seized the cargo and burned it.

MARKET IN U.S. BREAKS; CALL LOAN RATE SOARS

Demoralisation Of Foreign Exchange Factor In Slump In Wall Street

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 11.—The rise in the interest rate on call loans today to 25 percent, the highest since the panic in 1907, caused a severe break on Wall Street at the end of an exciting day during which the demoralisation of the foreign exchange was also an influence.

English, French and Italian exchange recorded new low rates, sterling being quoted at only $4.12 for demand. Leading shares recorded extreme declines, ranging from five to nearly thirty points.

London, November 12.—The value of the fran and Italian lira yesterday fell to the lowest point touched during the war. It is believed that this was largely due to speculation. American Exchange was also adverse.

The decline in prices on the Stock Exchange was accompanied by rumors of a further rise in the Bank Rate.

AMERICA MAY LEAD WAY IN LENDING TO CHINA

Message From London States View Ascribed To Members Of New Consortium

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 10.—The New York correspondent of the Times telegraphs. "It is stated on high authority that the bankers connected will the Four Power Consortium believe it inadvisable make a loan to China until the United States Treasury has led the way with an advance to the Chinese Government of from twenty-five to thirty million dollars to enable China to demobilise her army.

The attitude of the Government towards a Treasury loan is not clear. If the Treasury decides to make the loan, probably no new legislation will be necessary, because an ample reserve still remains of the amount authorised by Congress for advances to nations at war with Germany."

POLICE IN NEW YORK GRANT BAIL TO LARKIN

Irish Agitator Taken In Red Raid Charged With Plot Against Government

(Reuter's Service)

New York, November 10.—The Irish agitator Larkin who was arrested in the Red raid has been released on $15,000 bail. He is charged with circulating a revolutionary publication advocating the forcible overthrow of the government.

CHINA NOT YET LEAGUE MEMBER, COMMONS HEARS

Status Of Nation Under German Peace Treaty Is Defined

TO BE ADMITTED

Will Be Enabled To Join When Austrian Pact Is Ratified

LONDON MEETING

Lloyd George Announce-Conference Will Be Held To Study Problems

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. William Lunn asked what was the exact position of China under the Peace Treaty, whether China which was named in the Covenant as an original member of the League of Nations would take its place at the first meeting of the League and if not, what were the reasons for China's withdrawal.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, replied "China having refused to sign the treaty of peace with Germany cannot take any benefit or incur any obligations under it, but if the Chinese Government ratify in due course the treaty of peace with Austria, which was signed by her delegates on September 10 and in which the Covenant of the League of Nations figure in the same terms as in the German treaty, Chinese representatives will be entitled to take part in the first meeting of the assembly of the League."

Mr. Harmsworth added that China was not represented on the Council of the League.

Conference Of Ministers Is Called In London

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 14 (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—According to a telegram from London Mr. Lloyd George announces that it is proposed to summon an International Conference to meet in London, at which the Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers will discuss the various problems not yet solved by the Peace Conference, for various reasons. This includes the Russian problem.

MEETING IN LONDON

London, November 11.—A big meeting in support of the League of Nations was held at the Queens Hall today. Mr. Balfour, who was the principal speaker, re-emphasised the fact that the League alone could prevent a repetition of the past incalculable calamities. The League had many enemies but he was not aware of any alternative organisation ever suggested by its critics.

Were they ready for the civilised world to continue as hitherto oscillating between violent and sanguinary conflicts with intervals in which ambitious nations piled up armaments for a new effort. The idea was absolutely intolerable, he said. All the Powers, said Mr. Balfour, should take an equal share in the League's burden, accept the same risks and make the same endeavors.

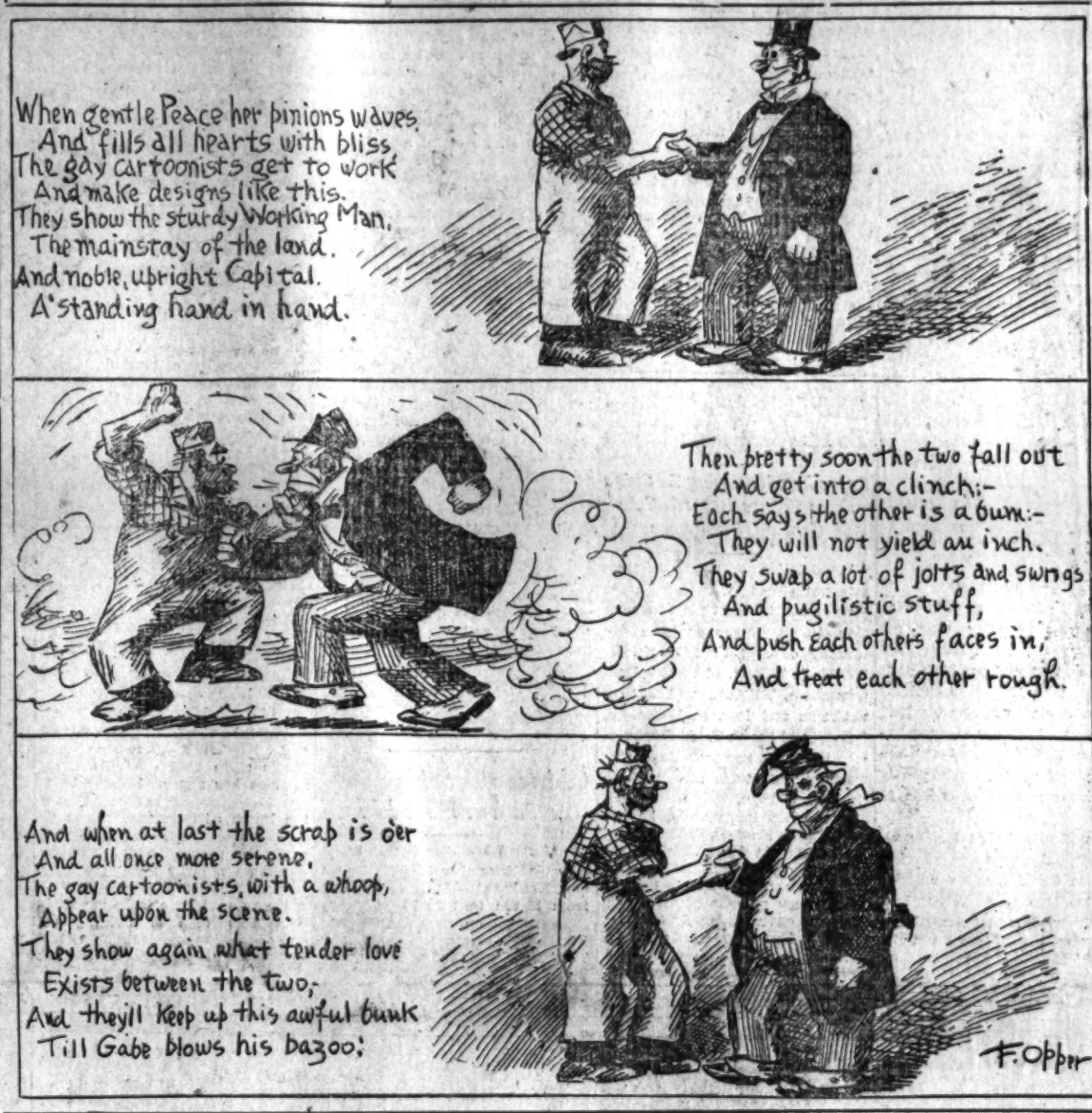
"If one great nation," he declared, "began making reservations, the future of the League would be dark indeed." He was convinced, he said, that all the best thought in Great Britain and the civilised world was behind the League. But any of his friends in any part of the globe who were considering their responsibilities should understand that unless they were prepared to take an equal share in an equal task, they were threatening with ultimate dissolution the whole new system. Mr. Balfour added in conclusion that if the world today at the appointed hour when it was still staggering under the effects of five years struggle was not prepared now to undertake the great task ahead he despaired of the time that was coming.

EXHIBITION AT LILLE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 10.—From May to October, 1920, the first international exhibition for the restoration of Northern France will be held at Lille. It is hoped that all the Allied Powers will take part.

-:- A Sad Story Mates -:-


When gentle Peace her pinions waves
And fills all hearts with bliss
The gay cartoonists get to work
And make designs like this.
They show the sturdy Working Man,
The mainstay of the land.
And noble, upright Capital.
A'standing hand in hand.
Then pretty soon the two fall out
And get into a clinch:-
Each says the other is a bum:-
They will not yield an inch.
They swap a lot of jolts and swings
And pugilistic stuff,
And push each others faces in,
And treat each other rough.
And when at last the scrap is o'er
And all once more serene,
The gay cartoonists, with a whoop,
Appear upon the scene.
They show again what tender love
Exists between the two;
And they'll keep up this awful bunk
Till Gabe blows his bazoo.
F. Opper

St. John's Has Anniversary

Will Memorialise Mrs. Pott

Alumni Join In Money Gift With Which To Erect Hall In Her Name At Local Celebration

In true American college spirit, the fortieth anniversary of the founding of St. John's University was celebrated yesterday at the Jessfield campus with an all day program of exercises, an academic procession, the dedication of the Cooper Memorial Gymnasium a reception, banquets and an bonfire. The academic procession, in which over 500 alumni, recipients of degrees, guests of honor, presidents of other universities, officials and consuls and members of faculty participated, was one of the most impressive ever seen in Shanghai.

Honorary degrees were conferred on nine men who had distinguished themselves in public service. The principal speakers at the exercises were Bishop F. L. Norris of Peking and Mr. Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai College. Judge W. Y. Hu of the Peking Supreme Court addressed the assembly at the dedication of the Gymnasium.

The program of the day was brought to a happy climax when Dr. T. K. M. Siao, president of the Alumni Advisory Council, presented to the university on behalf of the alumni, a check for $10,000 for the erection of a social hall in memory of the late Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott, wife of the President of the University. President Pott also announced that he had received a gift of $500 from the class of 1915 for furnishing the hall. The present was given by the latter class in addition to its share in the $10,000 contribution.

President Pott in opening the exercises after the academic procession said that the anniversary had the double function of celebrating the development of the institution and serving as the commencement day of the last graduation. The last commencement did not take place on account of the students' agitation.

"Forty years is comparatively short in the life of an American or European University," said Dr. Pott, "But in China, when we consider the recent introduction of the modern educational system and consider that St. John's was the first school of its kind in China, forty years is a long time."

TRIBUTE TO MISSION

Dr. Pott paid a high tribute to Bishop Schereschewsky, the promoter of the institution who was in charge of the China Mission. The president said she was thankful for the service he rendered to the university and thankful for his efforts in laying a strong and firm foundation for the institution. He looks forward to an increasing growth of the college.

Dr. Pott then read congratulatory messages from Bishop Maloney of Peking, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Worlds' Chinese Students' Federation, the Hangchow Medical Society, the Peking University and others.

Bishop Norris, who especially came from Peking to address the historical assembly, preferred to speak from the viewpoint of an outsider. Personally, said the Bishop I am not sure that the world is in such a bad way, nor is China in a bad way. One thing is sure: we should not despair in a country, in which a university like St. John's is found. During forty years, this university has triumphed over obstacles and misbeliefs. This is why we should not despair China.

"The university has had its most difficult days. No institution has met with such difficulty and failure, real and apparent, as this school. St. John's failed to teach Chinese classics in a way recognised by the old day Chinese. This failure was a great lesson to St. John's. Here is an institution which finds it impossible to combine the new with the old. Yet its sons are chosen in spite of this failure to write and compose Chinese in the old fashioned way.

"The failure of St. John's in

(Continued on Page 17)

Clemenceau Said To be Candidate For Presidency

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 10.—M. Clemenceau's principal private secretary, who is a parliamentary candidate in the Gironde, announced that the reports of M. Clemenceau's retirement from public life were untrue. This statement is considered to be inspired and many think that it indicates that M. Clemenceau intends to stand as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

CAPT. EISLER APPOINTED SHIPPING BUREAU AGENT

Former Socony Marine Head To Be U.S. Surveyor For North China Ports

Captain W. I. Eisler, U.S.N., has been appointed Agent and Surveyor to the American Bureau of Shipping for the territory comprising Shanghai, Ningpo, all Yangtsze River ports, Tientsin, Chefoo, Newchwang, Dairen and all other North China ports where the Bureau may have business.

Captain Eisler was Marine Superintendent here of the Standard Oil Company of New York until called to Washington by the United States Navy Department.

He is now in the United States and is expected to return to Shanghai about January 15 when he will take up his duties as agent and surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping. His many friends throughout the Far East will join with us in congratulating Capt. Eisler on his new appointment.

Poulet Still Flying On Way To Australia

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 10.—Poulet, the French airman who is flying to Australia, has passed Chaubar on

NEW JAPANESE LOAN FOR KIRIN-HWEILING RAIL LINE REPORTED

Negotiations For Advance Of Three Million Said To Be Completed

DEAL LONG KEPT SECRET

Project Once Before Defeated As Result Of Popular Opposition

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Nov. 13.—Chuan Liang, Director of the Kirin-Hweiling Railway, is reported to have completed negotiations with the Bank of Chosen, the Taiwan Bank and the Bank of Industrial Development for a Japanese loan, the proceeds of which are to be used for the construction of the contemplated line between Kirin and Hweiling. The amount of the loan is $3,000,000 and negotiations with regard to it, which were broken off about last year, have been going on since August.

The projected line, which will be about 250 miles long, will connect Kirin with the Korean borders and will tap the rich forest district to the South and Southeast of Kirin City.

The conclusion of the Japanese loan adds one more chapter to the long record of Peking in hypothecating China's national resources. The loan was contemplated last autumn and was broken off on account of popular opposition. Negotiations with the Japanese banks have evidently been kept secret, as any report of the preliminary discussions would have engendered public indignation.

The loan means not only penetration of Japanese into Kirin alone, but also the entire district embarassing the three Eastern Provinces, Fengtien, Heilungkiang and Kirin. Doubtless, the Tuchun of Fengtien, General Chang Tso-ling, had a hand in the negotiations as he is Inspector-General of the three Provinces and no agreement is final without his approval. General Chang's pro-Japanese attitude is, of course, well-known.

LEADERS SUBMIT TO COURT; CANCEL ORDER FOR TIE-UP

Are Amerians, They Say, And Refuse To Fight Government

NO LAWLESSNESS

Twenty Thousand Troops Held In Readiness Not Needed

CALL CONFERENCE

Wage Agreement Will Be Drawn Up At Meeting At Washington

(Reuter's Service)

Indianapolis, November 11.—The American coal strike has been called off.

Washington, November 11.—The Secretary of Labor, Mr. William Wilson, is immediately calling a conference of miners and employers to negotiate a wage agreement, for which his letter announced his readiness. It is stated at the White House that the President intends to act similarly.

Meanwhile, it is regarded as problematical whether the miners will obey the order rescinding the strike. In some districts a resumption of work is likely to be slow.

The acting president of the Mineworkers' Union in briefly announcing the decision to call off the strike informed newspaper men; "we will comply with the mandate of the Court under protest. We are Americans, and cannot fight our Government."

In the event of owners and employers not agreeing, the appointment of a Government arbitrator is likely.

Washington, November 11.—The Attorney-General yesterday warned the miners that the resolutions of their conventions and the orders of their various organisations are not above the law. He reiterated his previous warning that the Government considered the strike illegal and would oppose it to the bitter end.

Situation Most Serious In History Of Nation

The coal strike attained proportions that made it the most serious industrial trouble in the Nation's history. There were over 435,000 miners out and the Government held 20,000 troops in readiness to act in case of disorders, establishing machine gun battalions in the coal mine districts and parading the coal town streets with other troops.

But there was no lawlessness on the part of the strikers. The Government to alleviate the situation as quickly as possible and prevent nation-wide suffering through an insufficient supply of coal during the winter months resorted to the legal weapon and successful enjoined approximately 3,000 strike leaders. This action foretold the end of the strike. The leaders, themselves, said that they were only directing a move against their employers, but that the position taken by the administration put them in the position of going against the Government.

"And we are Americans" they said simply.

Late in the strike, fuel controller Garfield, anticipating emergencies, re-enforced the rules for priority shipments of coal and the system of distribution in effect during the war. A nation wide railroad strike was threatened just before the miners went out, but the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers and other members of the so-called "Big Four" railway unions quickly pledged their support to the Government in the crisis.

During the trouble the anti-prohibitionists issued a statement alleging that labor troubles in America recently were due to prohibition, amplifying this with the allegation that prohibition is an inducement for the use of habit-forming drugs.

ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN LONDON

All Activities Suspended For Space Of Two Minutes; Many Ceremonies

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 11.—The King's request for a two minutes pause of all activities in commemoration of the armistice was carried out in the most impressive manner. Throughout the land in today's great silence there were innumerable never to be forgotten experiences.

The members of the Royal Family, accompanied by President Poincare with his suite, took part in a memorable spectacle at Buckingham Palace. In London the most striking scene was at the cenotaph to the fallen, specially erected in Whitehall. Here, a guard of honor formed of soldiers and sailors stood with reversed arms. Amid a mass of floral tributes ranging from the most magnificent wreaths to the humblest tokens from war widows and bereaved mothers, place of honor was given to a wreath from the King and Queen, which was placed on the Cenotaph with a card thus inscribed by the King "in memory of the glorious dead." A representative of M. Poincare also placed a wreath on the Cenotaph. Mr. Lloyd George walked bareheaded from Downing Street and laid a beautiful wreath, inscribed in his own handwriting with the words "a humble token of gratitude to those who died, that we may live more abundantly."

REMARKABLE GATHERING

Tens of thousands congregated in Whitehall round the Cenotaph, making one of the most remarkable crowds ever gathered together anywhere in the world and including hundreds of bereaved mothers and widows, from the lowliest to the highest in the land.

At the signal of the first maroon men and women near the Cenotaph, heedless of those around them, were on their knees, their hands clasped, and remained in this position without a sign of self-consciousness.

As the period of silence ran out, tears fell unchecked from the eyes of the women, who fought hard to subdue their emotion. There was a sudden removal of tensions as the crowd began to sway again.

Trafalgar Square presented a great hushed tableau with Nelson as the central figure. Huge crowds outside St. Pauls after the silence sang "God is our Help," the Doxology and the National Anthem with thrilling effect while a similar scene was enacted before the Mansion House.

Reports from the provinces show that the degree of spontaneity everywhere was dramatic.

IN AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, November 11.—The various Governments, municipalities and churches took part in the armistice commemoration ceremonies today. All normal activities were completely suspended at the pre-appointed time. Pedestrians halted and uncovered their heads. Hotels and business places were closed. The last post was sounded at the principal street corners. The Governor-General arrived, outside the Federal Parliament House shortly before eleven and was greeted with the royal salute. His excellency then read His Majesty's message and the band played the recessional. Bells were tolled, flags lowered halfmast, another royal salute was given and then the last post was sounded.

London, November 11.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the armistice Field Marshal Earl Haig issued an appeal to employers to find positions for the 400,000 ex-officers and men who are waiting for re-employment.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The French Government decided that there should be no official celebration of the first anniversary of the armistice tomorrow owing to the necessity of maintaining production, at a high pitch in all branches of industry.

Washington, November 11.—Armistice day was generally observed throughout the United States. The Prince of Wales who was in the train en route for Washington, halted near Baltimore for two minutes, the Prince and his staff standing at attention.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

A regular meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held Tuesday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe. The feature of the afternoon will be an illustrated lecture by Mrs. M. T. Price on the subject, "Symbolism in Chinese Life and Art." Tea will be served at four o'clock.

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Vanity Fair Opens At Lyceum Tuesday

MR. JEAN DESORMES

MISS SHIRLEY COOKE

Edgar Warwick's new Revusical Comedy Company, which is to open at the Lyceum Theater Tuesday evening in "Vanity Fair" is to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow from Hankow.

Leading members of the company are Miss Shirley Cooke and Mr. Jean Desormes, who fills the important post of musical director.

Miss Cooke has always been attracted by the stage, and is very clever at the piano. She plays and sings delightfully.

Mr. Desormes fills his difficult part with the company in exceptionally capable fashion. For twenty-two years he has been connected with every branch of music on the stage. Beginning in the chorus with the Carl Rose Opera Company he was grounded in the right school.

After ventures in opera the director went into musical comedy with Messrs. George Edwardes and George Dance. Then he played with Miss Kitty Gordon and went on concert and pavillion tours.

Mr. Desormes has written music, arranged scores, numbers, whole pantomimes, rehearsed and produced many performances and, in fact, engaged in every branch of the profession.

The Warwick company is assured of a warm reception in Shanghai.

MOVE MADE TO LOWER BRITISH COAL PRICES

Conference Is Held In London Between Miners' Leaders And Bonar Law

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 12.—The price of coal was privately discussed yesterday between Mr. Bonar Law and the miners parliamentary leaders. The latter submitted figures with a view to showing that an increase of 6/- per ton was unnecessary and demanded the appointment of a joint committee to consider the relation of output to prices.

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law promised a reduction of price, if it were found possible without loss to the Exchequer. There is a general impression that the Cabinet is ready to take off 3/- a ton immediately.

War Laborers' Future To Be Meeting's Topic

Every Man Returning To China From France Regarded As Center Of Influence

Repatriation of Chinese laborers returned from war service in France will be the topic of discussion at a prayer meeting to be held Monday evening at 5:15 o'clock. Mr. H. A. Wilbur, of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A., will act as chairman and Rev. H. Westnidge, formerly of the C. T. M., Szechuen, who has spent two years in France working with these men, will deliver an address.

That every laborer who has returned from France will be a center of influence in his district, is the opinion expressed. Tomorrow afternoon's meeting will be held for the primary purpose of discussing what the churches can do for these men and how they can be related to the churches.

FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEM TAKEN UP AT LONDON

Consumption Out-Distancing Production Is Statement Of Controller

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 12.—Addressing the Colonial Institute last night on the subject of Empire Food production, the Food Controller referred to the difficulties of food supply which he said were due to the small home production and "our lack of organisation as regards Empire supplies." Consumption was out-distancing production, he said and the whole question of supplies must be reconsidered and the possibilities of Empire production should be placed in the forefront. He was aware that trusts already had a foothold in certain Dominions, but by bringing the Dominions into closer trade relations with the Motherland, we could more effectively devise methods to enable the Dominions to relieve themselves of the menace of trusts.

Lord Milner secretary of state for the colonies who presided said that he was not sure that we could obtain everything we required from the Empire. Though an Imperialist, he did not want to live in a hermetically sealed Empire. On the contrary he believed that a greater development of Imperial trade would mean a greater increase of foreign trade, but if we retained the command of the sea and had proper economic development within the Empire, we should be safeguarded against the interruption of supplies of food and raw materials.

Lord Milner said he believes in the ultimate success of the League of Nations, but he was not prepared to stake everything upon its immediate success. After all, he added, the British Empire would supply the driving force of the League and the best way of providing for that was to enable the Empire to be self-supporting. We ought to leave no stone unturned to produce more, Lord Milner concluded.

Chinese Workers Embark At Havre

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 14 (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—It is announced from Havre that 2,000 Chinese laborers have been embarked on the British steamer "Soominee"? They will be landed at Halifax.

France Unwilling To Modify Treaty

No Changes To Be Permitted Under Any Circumstances, Minister Asserts

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 10.—The French Minister of Finance M. Klotz delivered an important electoral speech, in which he stated that in under no circumstances could France consent to any whittling down of the peace treaty. For instance, France could not consent on the pretext of German children being short of milk, not to exact from Germany the 90,000 cows promised in preparation for the 400,000 stolen by the Germans. Referring to the alliances with Great Britain and the United States the Minister declared that if Germany had known that they would join in the war she would never have dared to attack France.

Blaze At Marseilles Burns Opera House

Firemen Unable To Prevent Spread Of Blaze To Neighboring Structures

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 14 (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Marseilles opera house was burned down yesterday evening. Owing to the narrowness of the street the firemen were unable to prevent the fire from spreading to the neighboring buildings.

The local authorities quickly arrived on the scene, where a huge crowd had collected.

Unusual Cold Wave Sweeps Over Germany

Traffic Lines Generally Are Blocked By Heavy Fall Of Snow

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 14 (Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Reports from Berlin state that a cold wave such as has never before been felt in November has swept over the North of Germany. Snow is falling unceasingly in Berlin and yesterday reached a depth of 20 centimeters. The tramways only run with great difficulty, and will no doubt have to be suspended. The cold is holding up transportation generally. Great quantities of potatoes are frozen.

The Opera

"Il Trovatore" is one of the most popular of all operas. Inferior as it is to "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata" and lacking the interest of Verdi's works of finer fibre, the Russian Company treats it on its merits with entire suitability, as it does so many works.

The melodramatic parts entrusted to Miss Guiseva and Miss Burskaya were in superb hands, and the singing of these two with Mr. Suetloff, a tenor of great personality and charm, made a delightful series of scenes. Mr. Chianovsky was "Count de Luna." The audience was a fair sized one, the attraction at other Theaters considered. It expressed its delight as warmly and loudly as any of the whole season.

This afternoon "The Barber of Seville" will be given again, with a special ballet, and tonight is a gala performance in which the whole company will appear in scenes from popular operas. The Company is referred to in today's "Musical Matters."

R. B. Hurry.

HOCKEY LEAGUE MEETING

All who are interested in hockey have been asked to attend the annual meeting of the Shanghai Hockey League tomorrow afternoon at 5:30. It will be held in the Rowing Club.

Mme. V. A. Gyndoos

announces that she has purchased the business of

La Vogue

and will open her Display of

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To save is a fascinating game for children. They take a lot of pride in having a savings account of their own with a real bank.

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Any small sum you deposit in your children's name will earn 4% interest, compounded semi-annually.

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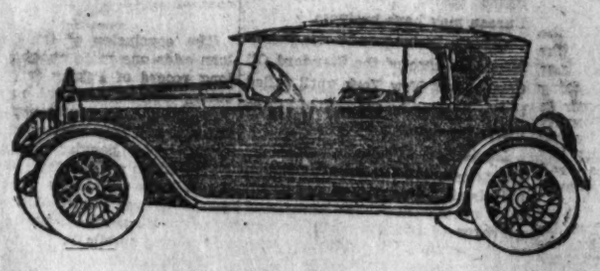

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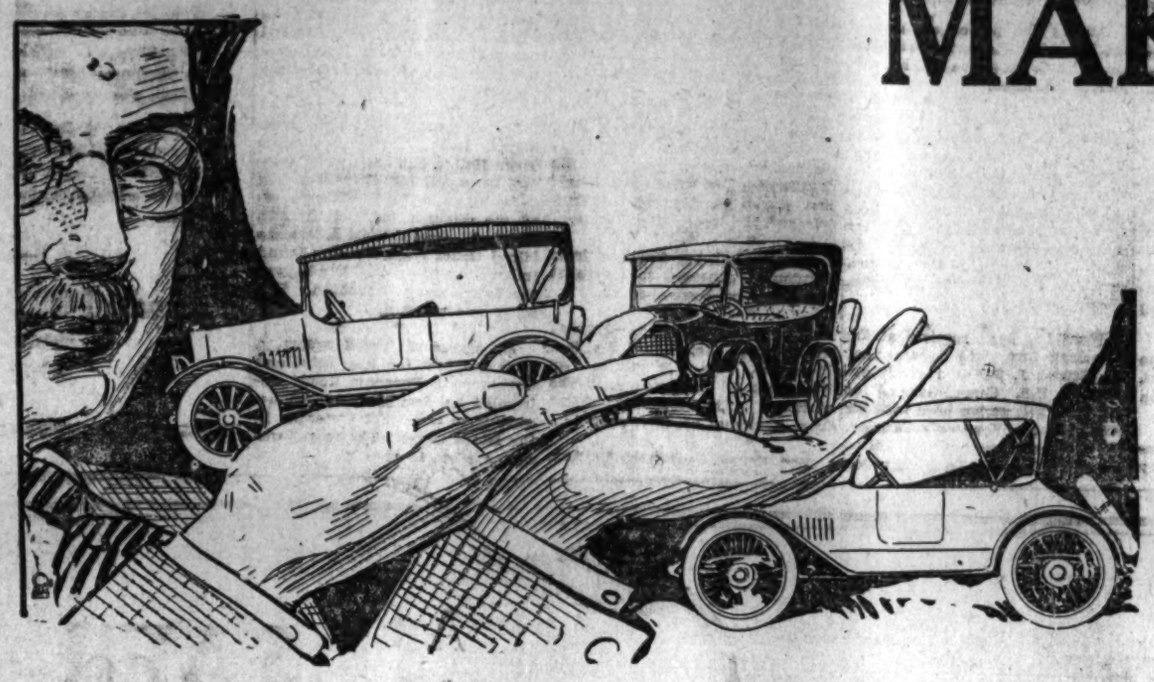

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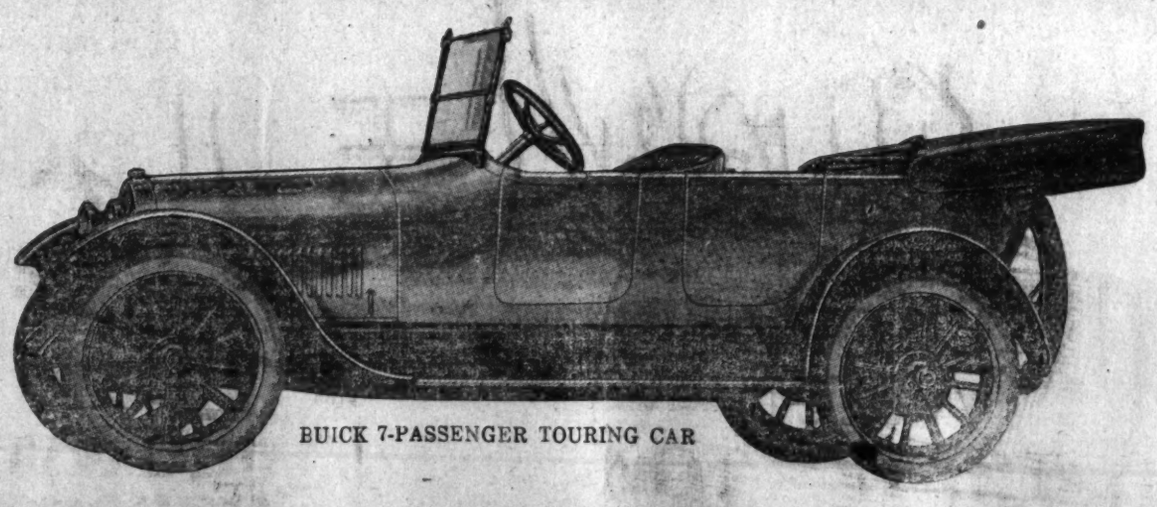

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

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Belgian Relief Worker Here For New Series Of Lectures

Miss Hendrica Van der Flier, who is in Shanghai for a few days while enroute to her home in Holland, will give several illustrated lectures on behalf of the orphaned children of Belgium, and for the reinstatement of Belgian widows and orphans in their homes.

Miss Van der Flier carries a little booklet which serves as an introduction to the officials of the countries she visits, and which contains reproductions of letters of introduction from well known people including Theodore Roosevelt, Cardinal Mercier, E. M. Cartier, Belgian Minister in Washington, and many others.

Miss Van der Flier is the daughter of the late Dr. G. J Van der Flier, Court Chaplain of Holland, who crowned Queen Wilhelmina and performed her marriage ceremony. Dr. Van der Flier, by virtue of the office was also head of the established church of Holland and her colonies.

AIDED BELGIAN REFUGEES

A few years before the outbreak of the world war, Miss Van der Flier founded in The Hague a club for boys, the first of its kind in Holland.

When at the start of the war, the Germans swooped down on Belgium, and women and children fled in terror across the borders into Holland, Miss Van der Flier threw open the doors of her Boys' Club to the refugees.

The suffering of the outcasts made a deep impression on her, and she resolved to devote her life and energies to the victims of the cruelties of the war.

King Albert of Belgium authorised a committee of influential Hollanders and Belgians, with Miss Van der Flier as the active field worker, to carry out the campaign of mercy.

Miss Van der Flier found that to carry out her work, funds were needed and she decided on an appeal to America, and left for that country, where she received a hearty welcome and considerable financial support. A very strong working committee was organised, so that Miss Van der Flier was able to hand over all direct dealing with money into the hands of August Belmont, 43 Exchange Place, New York, through whom all monies were sent direct to Holland.

SUBJECTS OF FILMS

Miss Van der Flier's method of raising funds is to deliver lectures illustrated by moving pictures. At the beginning of her campaign she bought her own moving picture machine. She is carrying twenty films, and all who have seen them say that they are excellent. The subjects of these films are as follows:

Scenery in Holland: The bombardment of Belgium, which is a film taken by an Englishman who was killed while busy taking the pictures. The films were found on his body.

The Battle of the Dardanelles.

Crippled soldiers in America and what is being done with them.

A trip through Niagara.

A trip through New York.

Some of these films are in Hongkong at the present time where they are being used for the furtherance of her cause. On her way to China on the Columbia, she gave a lecture.

Miss Van der Flier has given all of her time and energy to this work with wonderful success. Her knowledge of Swedish weaving, using one hand and one foot has proved to be a very useful accomplishment, as she has been able to teach many crippled French soldiers to become self supporting.

Serious Fire Checked In Congested District

The Central Division of the Shanghai Fire Brigade checked what threatened to be a very serious fire in a congested district early yesterday morning. A piece goods hong was in flames but the division checked the fire before it reached the proportions of a conflagration.

The call came in shortly after midnight from the junction of Chekiang and Kiukiang Roads. The mat roof over the yard in front of the hong had been consumed and the fire had spread to the ground floor of the building. Before the firemen had the flames under control it had spread slightly to an adjoining building.

The Sinza Division responded to a district call but its services were not needed.

News Brevities

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, the British Consul-General, will address the meeting of the British Women's Work Association to be held tomorrow at 5:30 p.m. in Messrs. Maitland and Company's auction rooms 53 Szechuen Road. It is to be a general meeting of members and subscribers.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh of 154 Dixwell Road, were at home two afternoons this week to their Chinese and foreign friends. Mr. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. A. C. Davis, Mrs. Guy C. Stockton and Mrs. T. H. Lee assisted in receiving. A bounteous table was presided over by the following ladies; Mrs. Samuel Chiu, Mrs. J. K. Tsao, Mrs. T. H. Lee, Mrs. Fong Sec, Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Mrs. C. D. Giauque, Mrs. W. G. Hiltner and Mrs. William Shaw Yard. Miss Ada Eickmeyer and Mrs. C. L. Boynton acted as dining room hostesses. Musical numbers were rendered by Dr. Samuel Chiu, Mrs. Chiu, Mr. Edward Lockwood, Mr. C. D. Giauque, Mrs. Dean Kelsey of Nanking and Miss Elibabeth Rugh.

* * *

At the Tuesday meeting of the American Woman's Club Mrs. Morris Price will lecture on "Symbols in Chinese Art."

* * *

Lists for the Armistice Commemoration dinner to be given by the Association of Lancastrians of China close at noon Wednesday, according to announcement of the secretary, Mr. Vincent Grundy.

* * *

Members of the Church of England Men's Society have been requested to attend the annual meeting in the Church House next Tuesday at 9 p.m.

* * *

Members of the American Club and the Columbia Country Club will have a tea dance at the Columbia Country Clubhouse tomorrow and every Sunday afternoon until further notice. The Kerry Jazz Orchestra of five Americans has been engaged from 4:30 until 7:30 and reservations for tables can be made with the secretary, Mr. W. A. Chapman.

* * *

Among the passengers due on the Empress of Asia tomorrow are Dr. John C. Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sites.

* * *

Mails from America are due tomorrow on the Empress of Asia, which is expected in the morning. Outgoing Manila mails leave on the same vessel tomorrow evening. They close at the U.S. Post Office at 10 a.m. for ordinary matter and at 9 for registered letters. The next mail for America goes on the Empress of Japan, November 22.

* * *

Word has been received at the American Consulate General that Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, recently appointed U.S. Consul-General at Tientsin, will arrive here with his family on the Venezuela Tuesday. He is remembered in Shanghai as American Consul-at-Large in which capacity he stopped here for several months at different times.

* * *

Mr. Loomis, the "big chief" of the Cadillac Company, will arrive in Shanghai on Monday by the s.s. Venezuela, and may be consulted at his agents' offices, Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc. Mr. Loomis is bringing with him an "Exhibition" Cadillac, of very latest de luxe model.

* * *

Richard R. Comba and John Sampson were arraigned before United States Commissioner N. E. Lurton yesterday, charged by the manager of the Burlington Hotel with having evaded payment of an account. Comba's real name, the authorities allege, is Claude B. Sweezey, a man wanted by the U.S. military authorities at Tientsin for desertion from the 15th. Infantry. He was ordered held for the military, although both he and Sampson were also held for hearing on the hotel complaint tomorrow.

* * *

Among the passengers leaving Shanghai yesterday for Tientsin on the Tungchow were Captain Winthrope, Mr. H. J. MacDonald and Mr. C. E. Stewart for Tientsin and Mr. Quelch for Chefoo.

* * *

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar from London is expected to arrive at Hognkong on November 26.

* * *

The China Mail s.s. Nanking sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco, via Honolulu, on November 13 at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Nanking sailed from Shanghai on November 8.

* * *

The Novara, out from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on November 20.

* * *

The Sangola is expected to leave Bombay for Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan the end of this month.

* * *

The Arratoon Apcar from Calcutta is expected to arrive in Shagnhai about December 4.

* * *

The Japan is expected to leave Calcutta for Shanghai about November 22.

* * *

At the American Sunday Song Service this afternoon Mr. M. Gardner Tewksbury of the Interchurch World Movement will make the address and Miss Mary McConnell will sing.

* * *

Twenty new Chinese post offices were established in the month of August, according to a special supplementary report just issued by the office of the Directorate General of Posts.

* * *

Quartermaster Sergeant Rose, S.V.C., lost a bicycle from the Town Hall, a week ago and Thursday he espied two Chinese riding it on Wayside Road. He recovered the machine and had the two arrested. One of them before the Mixed Court yesterday was found to have a police record and he was sentenced to eight months. The other was released.

* * *

By means of forged orders, a shop assistant for Abe Kobei and Company, 3 Foochow Road, defrauded his firm of $2,028.86, according to testimony yesterday in the Mixed Court. The forger was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

$12.00 to $17.00

The original cost of the PERFECTION OIL HEATER is extremely moderate. Its brass burner prevents corrosion and stands long service.

The Retail Sales Department, 26 Szechuen Road, the agencies of the Company at 998 Broadway and 401-3 Rue du Consulat, and The Sincere Co.—whichever is most convenient—are the places you may get yours.

And in getting—specify a supply of DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL—it's the oil we recommend for best results.

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$7.25 "SOMETHING BETTER" IN DRIVERS $7.25

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH 5%

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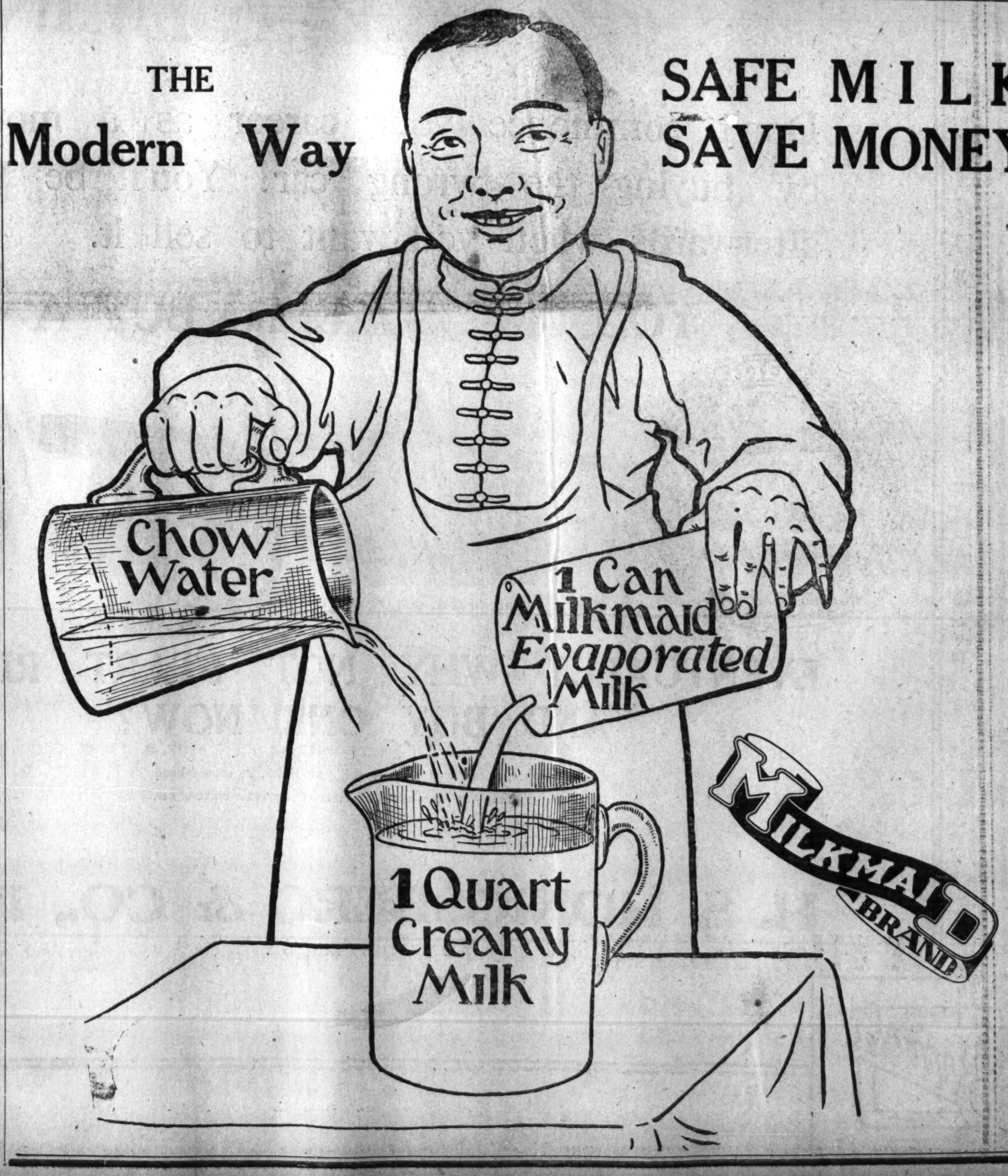

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THE STAR GARAGE and **THE EASTERN GARAGE**

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Society Plans Memorial For Dr. Timothy Richard

(Owing to unusual demands on our space we were unable to do full justice to the very important annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society, held last Thursday. It will be found herewith:)

The principle announcement at the annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society was held last Thursday at the headquarters of the society on Szechuen Road, with regard to the raising of a fund of $30,000, which is to be used for the furtherance of work, which by way of a memorial, will be associated with the name of the late Dr. Timothy Richard.

Previous to the public meeting there was a meeting of the members at which the following officers were elected: President: Sir Havilland de Sausmarez; Vice-President: Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D., Treasurer: Mr. H. Eddleton, General Secretary: Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D. D., Acting Secretary: Rev. Donald MacGillivray, M.A., LL.D.

Directors: Rev. Ernest Box, Mr. E. Canning, Mr. Horace Hanbury, Mr. R. B. Hurry, Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Rev. D. MacGillivray, Miss Laura White, B.A., Mr. David Yui, Mr. Isaac Mason, Rev. Mr. Morgan, Rev., A. P. Parker, Rev. J. Prentice, Rev. C. J. F. Symonds, Mr. Alex. Ting, Rev. H. Wright.

SIR HAVILLAND PRESIDES

Sir Havilland de Saumarez, who was accompanied by Lady de Saumarez presided at the meeting. He gave an interesting address and reviewed the work of the Society and also clearly defined its need of expansion. He referred to the meeting of 1918 when the Society met to give thanks for peace. He said a great deal of extravagance, self-indulgence, and spending had depended on the people, but that this condition was to expected, more or less, as the history of the world showed that people always after themselves go after times of stress, enforced self-denial and economy. At present, however, there are signs of a return to normal things, he said. During the war and with conditions as they are just at present the missionary societies had all suffered, but with conditions assuming a normal aspect, they now look forward to better times.

The outstanding event of the year in the history of the Christian Literature Society had been the death of its founder, Dr. Timothy Richard. The usual review of the events of the year had appeared before the Society's tribute to the memory of Dr. Richard. Sir Havilland said he had had the privilege of association for some years in the direction of the Christian Literature Society, and this close contact showed him clearly what one man's devotion to a cause could accomplish.

MEMORIAL FOR DR. RICHARDS

At the last meeting of directors it was decided to raise by a special appeal to their Chinese and foreign friends a sum of money sufficient to enable them to continue the work which was close to the heart of Dr. Richard and with which the last years of his life had been so closely connected. The most appropriate memorial they could raise to his memory would be establishment of his work on a sure foundation. To do this the number of contributors must be increased, and more classes must be represented among them. The subscription list showed few names beyond those of missionaries and of various bodies who helped them from home. This condition should not exist. The time had come when all who had an interest in China, whether residents or at home, should lend a helping hand. A great many people have the wrong idea of the work done, thinking that only mission books and nothing else are published. In addition to religious works, they published also translation of books showing influence of Christian thought and the aims of Christian nations throughout the world. For this reason, Sir Havilland said that he had often regretted the change in the name of the Society, which had taken place some twelve years ago. The name at that time was "The Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge in China." This name, he thought gave a truer idea of the aims of the Society.

The Rev. H. K. Wright made an address in the course of which he spoke of the Chinese people as the most literary people in the world and that of all people they were the ones most influenced by the printed page.

Dr. A. P. Parker gave an interesting account of the great Methodist Centenary movement, which culminated in the world-wide missionary exposition at Columbus, Ohio.

SOCIETY IN DEBT

Dr. MacGillivray, who is acting in Dr. Rees' place, after fitting references to the absence of Dr. Rees and the addition to the staff of Rev. Harrison King Wright of the American Presbyterian Church, gave an interesting address covering the aims and hopes of the Society and also of the proposed memorial. He traced the history of the Society from the time of its inception in a tiny shed on to the present day. The Society now has five editorial secretaries. Dr. MacGillivray said that in the past the supporters of the Society had done wonders, but that at the present time the society found itself in debt. To build the three residences for the staff, they had to borrow the money, and as a consequence they now face an overdraft for the first time. In these circumstances the board decided to raise a Timothy Richard Memorial Fund of approximately $30,000, the objects of which as set forth in the annual report are set forth as follows:

1.—To reprint such of Dr. Richard's works as still possess a message for present-day China.

2.—To prepare and publish an Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge on the basis of Schaff-Herzog's latest edition.

3.—To revive in some form our periodical literature, and if possible, repeat the glorious era of the "Review of the Times."

4.—To repay loan and overdraft.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi in his speech referred to a long and friendly association with Timothy Richard, whom he first met when a student returning from America. He also said, in regard to the memorial fund, that if an appeal were made throughout the country, he felt sure that it would be promptly answered.

Newspaper Printers In Paris On Strike

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 10.—All grades of newspaper printers have decided to strike in consequence of the refusal of newspaper proprietors to grant an increase of five francs a day to meet the cost of living.

General Seely Quits Post In Air Service

Action Said To Be Caused By Friction With Cabinet Over Expenditures

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 11.—In the House of Commons today replying to Mr. Pemberton Billing Mr. Bonar Law indicated that General Sir John Seely had resigned the Under Secretaryship for Air.

London, November 12.—Lobby correspondents this morning state that General Sir John Seely's resignation of the Under-Secretaryship for Air is due to friction with the Cabinet on the subject of cutting down the Air Force estimates and the reorganisation of the relations between the army and the air force.

The Times says that General Seely will cross the floor of the house and explain the reasons for his resignation from the front opposition bench today.

Mission To Far East Discussed At London

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 10.—A deputation representing the Manchester and Blackburn Chambers of Commerce was received by Sir Hamar Greenwood, and urged the adoption of the proposal to send a commercial mission to the Far East. The question was amicably discussed informally, and as a result of the conversation further developments may be expected shortly. Apparently Sir Hamar Greenwood strongly favors the mission.

Wagner's Music Applauded In Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 10.—Wagner's music has again been applauded at big concerts in Paris, no protest being made against the performance of German works.

SQUADRON COMMANDER ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Admiral Sir Alexander Duff Comes Here While On His Way To Hongkong

Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., new commander of the British China Squadron, arrived in Shanghai harbor yesterday on the Hawkins. He will depart for Hongkong tomorrow.

The Admiral took over command of the Squadron from Sir Frederick Tudor Tudor at Weihaiwei.

Last evening the Admiral dined on board the British gunboat Kinsha as the guest of Commodore Ellison. Others present were Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen and Commander and Mrs. Hartford.

Ramanians In Raid TakeHungarianCash

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, November 11.—According to a telegram from Vienna a Rumanian detachment appeared before the Head Customs office in Budapest and seized 240 million kronen.

Ten Are Convicted On Murder Charge

By order of the Mixed Court all of the Chinese, ten in number, who were arrested for implication in the murder of a Chinese, S. Ching, off Washing Road, October 28, were turned over yesterday to the Arsenal Authorities.

The man's body was so mutilated that identification at the time was impossible. Ten days later the police raided some houses in the neighborhood, taking four men and six women into custody. One of the men said that the dead man was S. Ching and admitted that he was a partner in the murder. He implicated the others.

To Start Work Soon On Jardine Building

Work on the new building to be erected on The Bund at the corner of Peking Road by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, will start in about two months. Contractors have already started to tear down the old building.

The new structure will be five or six stories in height with a frontage of 175 feet on the Bund and running 162 feet along Peking Road. The building is to be of reinforced concrete with solid granite facing and will be modern in every detail.

French Commissioner Departs For Syria

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 10.—General Gourand will leave France on Thursday to take up his new post as French High Commissioner in Syria. He is taking with him a staff of 30 officers. In the course of a speech, General Gourand said, "I believe that one can always get on with the British, especially after such five years of war."

Citizenship Query From U.S. Soldier

Inquiry relative to naturalisation has been received at the office of the U.S. Court for China from an American soldier stationed in Siberia. Having taken out his first papers for American citizenship before he enlisted, he wants to know how and where he shall make application for final certificate of citizenship. Mr. J. P. Connolly, clerk of the court, has written in reply that inasmuch as the local Court lacks authority in such matters the man must apply to the district court in his home state and county. If the proper amount of time has elapsed he may then complete his naturalisation, provided he can find two witnesses who can prove of their own knowledge that he is the same man who made the original application.

TO ARRANGE PROGRAM FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

Americans interested in arranging for a suitable observance for Thanksgiving Day have been invited by United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham to meet at the Consulate-General tomorrow afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. The program will be outlined and a committee appointed to have charge of the exercises.

Extremists Active In French Election

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 10.—As the date of the French general election approaches the agitation among the extremist elements in Paris increases, though they did not succeed in plunging the country into a general strike.

ROYAL ASIATIC MEETING

"Destiny and Fate in Chinese Literature" is the subject of an address to be given by the Rev. Evan Morgan at the next meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, North China branch, next Thursday at 5:30 p.m. The lecture will be given in the Society's hall, 5 Museum Road, and is open to the public.

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WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

We are the Sole Agents for the celebrated "ELLANESS" All-Wool Underwear—made in Scotland—and we can thoroughly recommend this make to our customers' confidence.

Every one of the following garments is made of pure wool, and it is unnecessary for us to state that this is the only texture to wear next to the skin during the cold weather.

No. 232 **Women's "Ellaness" Llama Wool Unshrinkable Vests,** short sleeves, low neck

$4.50 each

No. 234 **Women's "Ellaness" Llama Wool Vest** with long sleeves, high neck, sizes S.W., O., OS.

Price $6.00 $6.25 $6.75 each

No. 232a **Women's "Ellaness" Llama Wool Combinations,** short sleeves, low neck, knee length, sizes S.W., W., OS.

Price $7.00 $7.25 $7.50 per suit

No. 254 **Children's "Ellaness" Llama Wool Vests** short sleeves, high neck, in White & Natural. Sizes 1 to 3

$4.00 and $4.25 each

Also with long sleeves, high neck, in natural. Sizes 1 to 7

from $4.25 to $5.50 each

No. 256 **Children's "Ellaness" Wool Drawers,** ankle length, in White and Natural, sizes 1 to 6

from $4.25 to $5.50 each

No. 255 **Children's "Ellaness" Wool Combinations,** high neck, long sleeves, knee length, in White and Natural. Sizes 1 to 4 from $5.00 to $6.00

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Is Your Child Still Waiting for the Greatest of All Christmas Gifts?

The great worlds that spin around the sun a thousand times faster than the fastest automobile.

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THE CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

375,000 FAMILIES OWN IT—DO YOU?

NOT FOR A DAY BUT A LIFETIME

CAN you think of any more important gift for the growing mind of the child than books? Good books, wholesome books, delightfully interesting books? The perishable gift which is only for an hour or a day and makes no lasting impression is worse than useless because it is a lost opportunity. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is on the plus side of life. It builds up the child's store of universal and important information and teaches him ***how to think and what to think.*** It has the power to create in the mind of the child a happy and intent interest in the things that are worth while. The testimony comes from thousands of homes where THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE reigns supreme that the children are made happy and good. ***Every teacher knows how much faster children learn who have this great new friend in the home.***

DOES YOUR CHILD ASK YOU ?

What is a dew-drop?
How is a coral island made?
How did men learn to talk?
Where are the flowers in Winter?
Why is India hotter than Alaska?
Will the sun ever cool down?
What is a ship's water line?
What makes our hearts beat?
What is an element?
Does light weigh anything?
What causes rust?
What gives steam its power?
What changes the direction of the wind?

Pictures the Child Cannot Resist

There is not a normal child in the world who does not enjoy pictures. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE contains *10,000* educational pictures, *350* of which are full pages and in colors, and every one of them was put there for a purpose. They are striking, original pictures which teach the child the great facts of *Nature, Science, History, Biography, Astronomy, Physiology, Art, Literature* and *Our Own Life.* Many processes, such as The Making of Iron and Steel, The Tale of a Knife and Fork, The Building of a Lighthouse, etc., are illustrated by whole series of fascinating pictures and all are accompanied by brief and intensely interesting story-articles. The children like them better than playtime, dinner or the movies. ***They will never forget the important facts which these pictures make plain.***

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THE ILLUSTRATED FREE BOOK, "The Child and the Book of Knowledge," written by the Editor-in-Chief of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, explains the different departments of this work, their use and meaning and the necessity for it in the education of the child. It also contains 250 tremendously interesting questions taken from thousands answered in this work, with pictures and colored plates showing:

The Light That Explains the Stars; The Space No Man Can Measure; The Living Flowers of the Sea; The Biggest Magnet in the World; The Unseen Ship with the Wonderful Eye; The New Chariots of the Sky; The Wire That Runs Under the Sea; Messages That Fly Through Space; A Coal Mine with the Lid Off, and Others.

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Please mail me descriptive book "The Child and the Book of Knowledge," explaining the use and meaning of the work.

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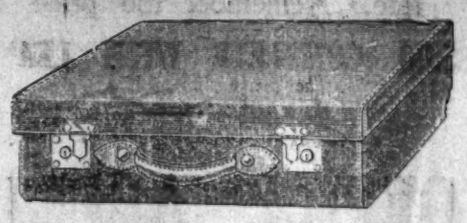
Be on time for this great offering. Every one of these Bags and Trunks offered below must be cleared to make room for a huge shipment now due.

HIGH EXCHANGE CUTS PRICES TO PIECES

If you are in need of a good bag for the trip home next year come right in tomorrow and take a lift up to the Second Floor and see the huge show.

TWO LIFTS TO THE SECOND FLOOR



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2 Brass Lever Locks, inside Lined Grey Cloth, Two Straps, in lower Half. All corners bound Double Leather.

Length 21, 23, 28 inches
Usual Prices $27.50, 32.50, 37.50 each

TO CLEAR $12.50, 16.50, 18.50 „

ONE ONLY. A BARGAIN LEATHER SUIT CASE FOR LADIES USE

Inside lined cream satin, pretty sateen covered pocket in lid.
24 inches long. Usual Price $29.50

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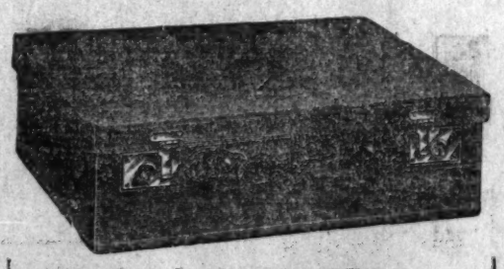
With two strong straps, one lock.
The Cheapest Bag in Shanghai
18 inch 20 inch
Usual Price $2.00 and 3.50 each

TO CLEAR $1.00 and 1.00 each

Good Leather Suit Case Double corners. Lever Locks with Tray in lower half.
28 inch Usual Price $47.50 each

TO CLEAR $23.50 each



Bargains In Leather Suit Cases

2 Brass Lever Locks, Double Bound Leather Corners. Inside Lined Green Repp, Pocket in Top, Two Straps in Lower Half.

Length	21,	23,	28 inch
Usual Price	$27.50,	35.00,	40.00 each
TO CLEAR	$14.50,	12.50	19.50, each

LEATHER KIT BAGS

With two strong Brass Catches, Lever Lock, Inside lined cream linen, Large Pocket each side.

	Usual Prices	TO CLEAR
24 inches	$37.50	$18.50
26 „	55.00	21.50
28 „	65.00	35.00

One only cheaper grade Kit Bag
24 inches. Usual Price $35.00
To Clear $12.50

Leather Covered Trunks.

Very strongly bound with four Hardwood Hoops. All corners covered brass. Two Lever Locks. Inside lined Green Sateen, Tray.

33" 36" 39" inch.
Usual Price $52.50, 55.00, 57.50 each
TO CLEAR $28.00, 29.00, 31.50 each

ON THE SAME FLOOR
75
FOLDING PUSH CARS

very similar in style to the illustration but not exact. Back can be adjusted so the child can sit up right or lie almost flat. Packs into a small space.

THE PERFECT FOLDING CAR

Two qualities
Usually Price $19.50. 25.00

TO CLEAR $10.50 each and 15.00 each

LADIES' ATTACHE CASES
Leather, Good Lock and Key 13 inch. Usual Price 4.75.
NOW $3.00 Each

MATTING SUIT CASES
A small lot to clear
21 ins. 24 ins.
Usual Price $3.00 $4.00 each
TO CLEAR $1.75, $2.00 each

LEATHER SUIT CASE
Bellows Top. Two good all round straps lined repp.
24 ins. 26 ins.
Usual Price $37.50, $38.50 each
TO CLEAR $18.50, $19.50 each

TWO ONLY IMITATION LEATHER SUIT CASES.
24 ins.
Usual Price $18.50 each
TO CLEAR $8.50 each

ON SHOW—SECOND FLOOR

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS: CASH at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

ATTEND CHURCH TODAY YOUNG MEN ARE URGED

Special Services Prepared At Sixteen Houses Of Worship For The Occasion

Sixteen of the most influential churches of the city, together with the Young Men's Christian Association, have united to observe today as "Young Men's Sunday in the Churches." These churches include Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, London Mission and others. Sermons will be preached especially to the young men, with special music. There will be special welcoming committees. The Gospel will be preached in Cantonese, Mandarin, Foochowese, and Shanghai dialects.

On three previous occasions such a day has been observed, but the interest this time far surpasses any previous occasion. This is partly due to the fact that the churches are becoming more popular and more influential. Many of the churches, in addition to their regular services, are promoting night schools and other features for their members and friends and communities.

The publicity given to the matter is also attracting much attention. The Young Men's Christian Association has distributed 7,000 special tags, in red and white. The Association has also printed a list of the churches observing the day, their locations, speakers, topics of sermons and hours of service. A copy of this schedule, together with a tag, has been sent to every Association member, over 2,000, in the city, enclosed in the weekly copy of "Shanghai Young Men." Over 2,000 have been distributed among the students of the day and night schools. The tabs are to be worn as persons go to church. The lower half of the tab is for the name and address of the wearer, and is to be given to the ushers.

The churches of the city hav hundreds of able, progressive mer in their membership and Bible classes. Not a few of the churches now count in their memberships many colleges graduates and returned students of both sexes and prominent business men. One church, for example, has the following in its membership; 24 teachers, 7 editors, 5 doctors, 2 engineers, 10 lawyers and law students, 54 business men, 2 capitalists. Among these are 9 returned students, 1 returned from Japan, and 30 college graduates. Of the 97 women members of the church, over 50 percent have received modern education.

The financial progress being made by the churches of the city is indicated by the following: One church's budget in 1914 was $872. It has increased steadily during the five years, and in this year $2,435. These figures do not include about $6,300 raised for special purposes, such as famine relief, home missions, etc. None of this money came from missions.

The interest being taken by the laymen in one church, not referred to above, is shown by a special budget of $1,200 for young men's work, four progressive Bible classes Sunday morning, a church club of over 300 members, a free night school for over 70 boys and young men, special club rooms, monthly business and social meetings, annual entertainments which bring a thousand people together, and preaching in a street chapel by the young men themselves.

The churches are making special preparations for today. For example, the Church of our Savior (Dixwell Road) has printed a program which has been distributed among members and friends. This is the first independent Episcopal Church in China, owning its own building. Pastor Tsu will preach on "The Sanctity of Public Opinion." The service begins at 10 a.m.

Foreign friends, can assist by urging their Chinese friends to attend, even if no tab is available.

Troops In Siberia Ask For Magazines

American soldiers in Siberia want more magazines and recent periodicals, according to word received here by U.S. Postmaster Everett. There are 8,000 men there and they think people have forgotten them, they write. One year ago they got many publications, a considerable part from Shanghai.

The old order relative to publications for soldiers still prevails. Magazines and books if posted with a U.S. 1c-stamp, without even an address, will be sent from Shanghai to the American Military authorities in Vladivostok. From there they will be distributed to all of the stations where there are troops. Of late, according to the Postmaster, there have been no 1c soldier periodicals whatever from the Shanghai office.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

There will be a Chrysanthemum Show held in a matshed on the Bund Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. It will be given by the Shanghai Horticultural Society. The display is to be most elaborate and it is expected that the attendance will be large.

PLANS CO-ORDINATION OF ASIATIC STUDIES

Proposal Advanced In Speech Before China Society By Sir Edward Ross

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 9.—Sir Edward Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, recently spoke before the China Society about the co-ordination of Asiatic studies. He considers it most important to bring together the vast materials which are scattered throughout the publications of many different societies in order to get a true perspective of the history and culture of Asia.

Interviewed by the Observer, Sir Edward Denison Ross said that the best solution might be the publication of quarterly journal which might be entitled "Asiatic Researches" and which would contain brief resumes of the contents of all recent books and articles on Asiatic subjects and notes on recent explorations, lectures and controversies. Such a journal might be undertaken by the British Academy whose members included a certain number of Oriental scholars. The journal might publich bibliographies of the main subdivisions of oriental studies for example, Buddhism in China, so that ultimately it would contain a complete guide to the sources of information on all Asiatic topics.

Harriers Paper Chase

Members of the Shanghai Harriers' Club enjoyed a paper chase five miles across country yesterday afternoon after the fashion of the ancient game of hare and hounds.

Mr. T. McKenna, president of the Club, laid the trail, marking a real cross country line to the east of the Kiangwan race course and thence to the rear of the Hongkew Rifle Range butts. A number of novices turned out.

Mr. M. Seredkin led the pack for the greater part of the distance, being overtaken in the final spurt home by a promising novice, Mr. G. A. Drairseldt. The first three members home were Messrs. Drairseldt, Seredkin and E. C. Hawley. The time was 38 minutes and 46 seconds.

Serbia Developing Its Silk Production

Sericulture Conference Will Be Called At Belgrade By Government

(Reuter's Service)

Belgrade, November 9.—The Servian Ministry of Agriculture states that Servia is now the third country in Europe from the point of view of silkworm breeding. The Government, desiring to develop this national asset, has called a conference at Belgrade of delegates from all the silk-producing districts of the country, to discuss matters connected with the organisation and extension of the industry and the legislation necessary for its development. The Ministry of agriculture will examine the conclusions of the conference with a view to a better organisation of the industry.

UNKNOWN IN MASK WILL MEET BERNE

Wrestlers Are To Contest On Olympic Theater Stage Thursday Evening

William Berne, Russian champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler, and the "Masked Man of Mystery," whose sensational appearance at the Victoria Theater Thursday evening gave the sportsmen present an extra thrill, were matched yesterday to meet at the Olympic Theater next Thursday evening.

The "Masked Man" has succeeded in concealing his identity. Mr. Margelis, manager for Berne, expressed the opinion last evening that he is a professional French wrestler of good reputation who has arrived in Shanghai recently from Harbin and is now with a local firm. This theory is borne out by the fact that the terms of the match for next Thursday stipulate that the Unknown be allowed to retain his mask.

A return match with Berne has been asked by Noor Mohamed, the Hindu Terror, who met the Russian at the Victoria last week but no articles will be signed until after the contest with the Unknown. The Hindu demands that the strangle and toe holds be barred.

The "Masked Man of Mystery" has demanded that the toe hold be barred on the ground that, in spite of the fact that it was originated by Frank Gotch, world's champion, it is not in reality a wrestling hold but is jiu-jitsu. He has granted, however, that it be used in the event that the strangle hold is permitted. This detail will be agreed upon between the representatives of the contestants before the beginning of the match.

WAR QUESTIONS RAISED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Twelve British Officers And 591 Other Ranks Taken Are Still In Germany

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 11.—In the House of Commons today replying to Mr. C. Leonard Lyle, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the number of British war prisoners in Germany including Overseas men still unaccounted for was twelve officers and five hundred and ninety-one men of other ranks. The German authorities, he said were continuing to render assistance for their return.

Replying to Mr. William Lunn Mr. H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, stated that the cost of the army of occupation in Germany from April 1 to October 1 was roughly £23,000,000 and that of the British forces in France and Flanders £4,000,000.

Mr. Ronald McNeill complained of the Allies' treatment of Montenegro which is still occupied by the Servians, who he said were treating it as conquered territory and committing gross excesses. He urged that the Government exercise its influence to enable the Montenegrians freely to determine their own future. Mr Cecil Harmsworth replied sympathetically. He pointed out the impossibility of picking out Montenegro and saying we would settle her affairs regardless of the profound problems confronting the Allies on the Eastern side of the Adriatic. The good offices of the Government were at the disposal of Montenegro to help her work out her destiny. The Government desired that the people should achieve a mode of Government compatible with free and peaceful development.

Prince Of Wales Is In Washington

Secretary Of State Lansing Heads Delegation Greeting Royal Visitor

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, November 11.—The Prince of Wales arrived here today. He was welcomed at the station by the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and others.

Rouse Point, November 11.—The Prince of Wales entered the United States last night. He was greeted by Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, who was accompanied by a number of admirals and generals. A band played "God save the King," after which the party proceeded to Washington.

FOUR BABY FOXES

went out of our store yesterday morning with their new owners—and that's the way this wonderful little portable typewriter sells —3 and 4 a day. When customers see a Baby Fox you cannot sell them any other - - make of Portable Machine - -

We have a shipment of fifty only

and owing to shipping conditions we do not know when the next lot will arrive, so call in and get one now before it is too - late. Remember the price is only -

$85.00 COMPLETE WITH LEATHER CASE

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

22 Nanking Road Shanghai

Phone: Central 4778 Cable Add: Mackbauck

The Koster Company

SHANGHAI

Foreign Managers

for

The California Barrel Company

San Francisco

Announce Their Removal

to

The New Kelly and Walsh Bldg.

12 Nanking Road

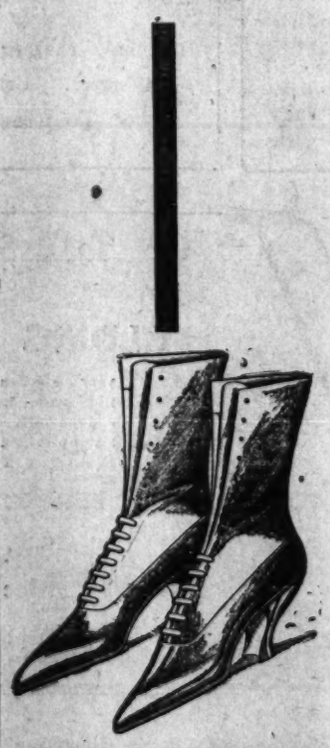
On November 15th, 1919

Barrels and Cooperage Equipment

Oil Mill Equipment

San Francisco New York

Manila Soerabaya



WALK-OVER

Shoes

They Meet All Needs

There are just three things everyone desires in shoes

Style

which means good "looks"

Fit

which means good "comfort," and

Quality

which means good "use."

You may get one or two of these in almost any shoe.

But to get all of them in one shoe, you must wear WALK-OVERS.

Exclusive designs, finer lines, choicer leathers, wide range of lengths and widths—these are good reasons for preferring WALK-OVERS.

See them in our Windows

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The Store Ahead"

24 NANKING ROAD

Far Eastern News Notes

dd Sights Seen t Beggars Funeral

The Peking and Tientsin Times nder date of November 12 says:

Beggars held a funeral yesterday in the Chinese city and assed through the concessions rom the south by way of Recreaon Road and the continuation cross the French park.

There was a collection of erelict human beings that would e hard to find in many moons raveling through this land where eggars thrive. One legged, ne armed, bent backed, crooked mbed, they hopped, side stepped, mbulated on their haunches, nd actually crawled on hands nd knees along the thoroughares laughing and joking with ach other. The stouter limbed ed the way with the more imerfect perambulators strung out n proportion to their speed. he leaders had to stop at interals to close up the gap in the anks. The most astonishing eature in the parade was three eggars on hands and knees crawing abreast, their hands proected by wooden "shoes" and heir knees by cloth pads. Every nce in a while they would demonstrate an idea by lifting a and, which would put them out f step and force them to take a op forward with the other hand o make up distance.

If by a mechanical process the ntire parade could have been crapped to manufacture a rebuilt human machine it did not eem possible that a whole person ould have resulted, so many ere the imperfections and deormities.

alvation Army Has ew Japan Quarters

The Japan Advertiser of ovember 11, says: The new our-storey brick building, at itotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokio, hich will be the new headquarers and central hall of the alvation Army in Japan, will be pened officially today by Mrs. ommissioner Higgins, who will epresent General Bramwell ooth, the present Head of the alvation Army. The opening eremony will be conducted in the ig audience hall of the building hich is capable of seating 1,500 ersons.

Mrs. Commissioner Higgins will eliver a speech, and amongst thers who are expected to be resent and to speak are Marquis kuma, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. oroku Ebara, Mr. K. Hara, the remier, Mr. Tokonami, the Home inister; Mr. Abe, Governor of Tokio; and Viscount Inajiro Tojiri, Mayor of Tokio.

Government Plans To Rule Mongolia

The Peking Leader, under date of November 12 says:

It is learnt that the Government has decided upon three measures in governing Mongolia, namely (1) To afford protection to all the Mongolians; (2) To order the Ministries of Interior and Education to take steps to bring all the Mongolians under the influence of Chinese civilisation and (3) To enlist more men in the police force for the suppression of bandits and also for the protection of the different districts, etc.

Old Glory Rescued By Manila Carman

From the Manila Daily Bulletin of October 31: The only incident which threatened to mar Flag Day happened last evening about 7:30 o'clock when one of the Meralco cars, passing in front of the Hotel de France, was brought to a standstill by its motorman just in time to prevent the burning of an American flag hung above the Filipino emblem on the trolley pole.

An electric flash from contact between the pole and the trolley wire started a small blaze which immediately attracted the attention of a handful of American soldiers standing before the entrance of the hotel. The moment that it appeared that the flag was in danger of burning a yell went up from the soldiers, who at the same time made a rush for the car. The motorman had presence of mind enough to shut off the current immediately, and brought the car to a sudden stop. The trolley pole was pulled from the wire and the electric blaze extinguished immediately without damage to either of the flags attached to the trolley pole.

Chinese Gas Used By Crew Of Pirates

A most daring piracy has been perpetrated in Mirs Bay, near Hongkong and, though fortunately there was no loss of life, the methods of the pirates were reminiscent of the German methods of warfare says the Peking News of November 12.

The master of the Kam Tin Tak trading junk has reported to the Police that while his boat was sailing across Mirs Bay on the way to Hongkong, it was met by another junk, the crew of which ordered him to lower sails and drop anchor. Imagining it to be a joke, he ignored the order and continued on his course. A number of armed men immediately made appearance on the deck of the other junk and fired a volley of shots at his vessel. Fortunately the distance between the two junks was so great that the shots did not carry so far. Alarmed by this threat the complainant stopped his junk. The pirates then drew alongside, and, before chambering aboard, the pirates threw a "stinkpot" on deck. The fokis were overpowered by the fumes, and the pirates—twelve in number, some of whom were armed with revolvers and others with daggers—drove them all into the hold of the vessel and battened down the hatch. The pirates stole 180 piculs of white flowered pottery, valued at $859. After about half-an-hour's ransacking of the boat, the pirates left, and the skipper and the fokis managed to release themselves and set sail for Hongkong.

Yokohama Proposes Public Ownership

The Japan Advertiser of November 10, says: Yokohama business men have again brought up the question of the city taking over the Yokohama street car system. They said yesterday, in regard to the proposition, that they will be taken over sooner or later, since it is a semi-public utility and should be managed by the Municipality.

It is said, however, that the finances of the city are limited, and large improvement plans which are now under consideration are of more immediate importance than the tramways. In case the city fails to take over the system, it is announced that fares will be raised one sen.

Hongkong Has War On Hat Snatchers

The China Mail of Hongkong, under date of November 10, says: The hat snatchers are not to have things all their own way. One (quite a boy) was arrested on Saturday in Wanchai. A Chinese gentleman in a ricsha was going towards Happy Valley when defendant went up and snatched his felt hat and ran away. He was caught. Inspector Kent at the Police Court this morning asked the magistrate to put the defendant in stocks as an example to would be snatchers. His Worship said stocks for hat snatchers would not be justified. He sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labor.

We disagree with His Worship, but that's nothing. He disagrees with us.

MURDER OF 11 CHINESE BY RUSSIANS REPORTED

Tuchun Of Turkestan Demands That Action Be Taken By Peking Government

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 12.—The Tuchun of Chinese Turkestan has addressed the following telegram to the Government at Peking with reference to the murder of 11 Chinese merchants in his province by Russian mounted troops:

"With regard to the murder of 11 Chinese merchants by Russian mounted troops, which has already been reported to you, I have to request that you take the matter up at once with the Russian Minister at Peking. In this connection a further report has reached me from the Taoyin of Ili, stating that he received a visit on November 4 from the Russian Consul at that place in the course of which the Consul asked for his opinion as to the question of sending the commander of the Russian troops responsible for the murder back to Russian territory for punishment as instructed by the Russian Government. The Taoyin rejected this proposal and insisted that immediate compensation be made for the murder of the merchants and that the guilty cavalrymen be tried by a military court at Ili as previously agreed upon.

"It now appears that the Russian authorities decline to make immediate compensation and to try the offenders on Chinese soil; and this attitude has caused great excitement among the people of Turkestan. Hence I urge that the Foreign Office and our Consul at Omsk be ordered to deal with the case simultaneously. At the same time I beg to point out that, besides killing the 11 Chinese, the Russians seized money and goods at Ili to the value of 60,000 Taels. The Government at Peking is in duty bound to treat this case as an important one and see to it that justice is given to the relatives of those who have suffered. Otherwise the excitement of my people will get beyond control and a precedent will be established by which Russian troops can do as they will in Chinese territory."

This latest Sino-Russian episode in Turkestan is looked upon here as the inevitable result of the presence of bodies of badly disciplined troops in a sparsely settled frontier territory. Neither the Omsk Government nor the Russian Legation at Peking can control these Russian frontier bands and it is hardly probable that the Bolsheviki are even trying to control those of them whom they claim as their own. Hence the matter is for the present flatly up to China and it is felt here that she should take steps for the adequate protection of her frontiers. The Tuchun of Turkestan has sufficient troops for this purpose, and it is his duty to capture and intern all armed Russian forces that cross his frontiers.

As the Chinese troops in his province are fully up to the standard of the Russian marauders of whom he complains, Peking military circles think that the Tuchun should have no trouble in either keeping out or interning armed Russians who illegally cross the Chinese border. An order to the Turkestan Tuchun to protect his frontiers better and to take stringent action against all invading forces is now being drafted by the Ministry of war.

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE LAUNCHED AT TIENTSIN

O. D. Rasmussen Is Editor Of North China Commerce Shortly To Appear

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 12.—Saturday, November 15, will see the appearance of a new commercial weekly, to be known as the North China Commerce, at Tientsin. The proprietor and editor of this new journalistic venture is Mr. O. D. Rasmussen, at present the assistant editor of the North China Star.

In discussing his magazine Mr. Rasmussen said that there had long been a demand for a commercial weekly in North China and that his venture was being cordially supported by the foreign mercantile community in Tientsin and Peking. Official support from both foreign and Chinese sources has likewise been promised.

The magazine will confine itself as far as possible to commercial news and will deal with politics only in so far as they affect the commerce and industry of the country. Weekly market and shipping reports will be a feature of the weekly; and each issue will have at least one good commercial article by some well known writer. The first issue will contain a prefatory note by Hollington K. Tong, the assistant editor of Millard's Review; an article on China in 1919 by Putnam Weale; and an article by R. A. Burr of the Chun Mei News Agency on the outlook for the New Consortium.

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more sever and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS.

This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100. Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Mrs. WYKES. (from Photo)

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

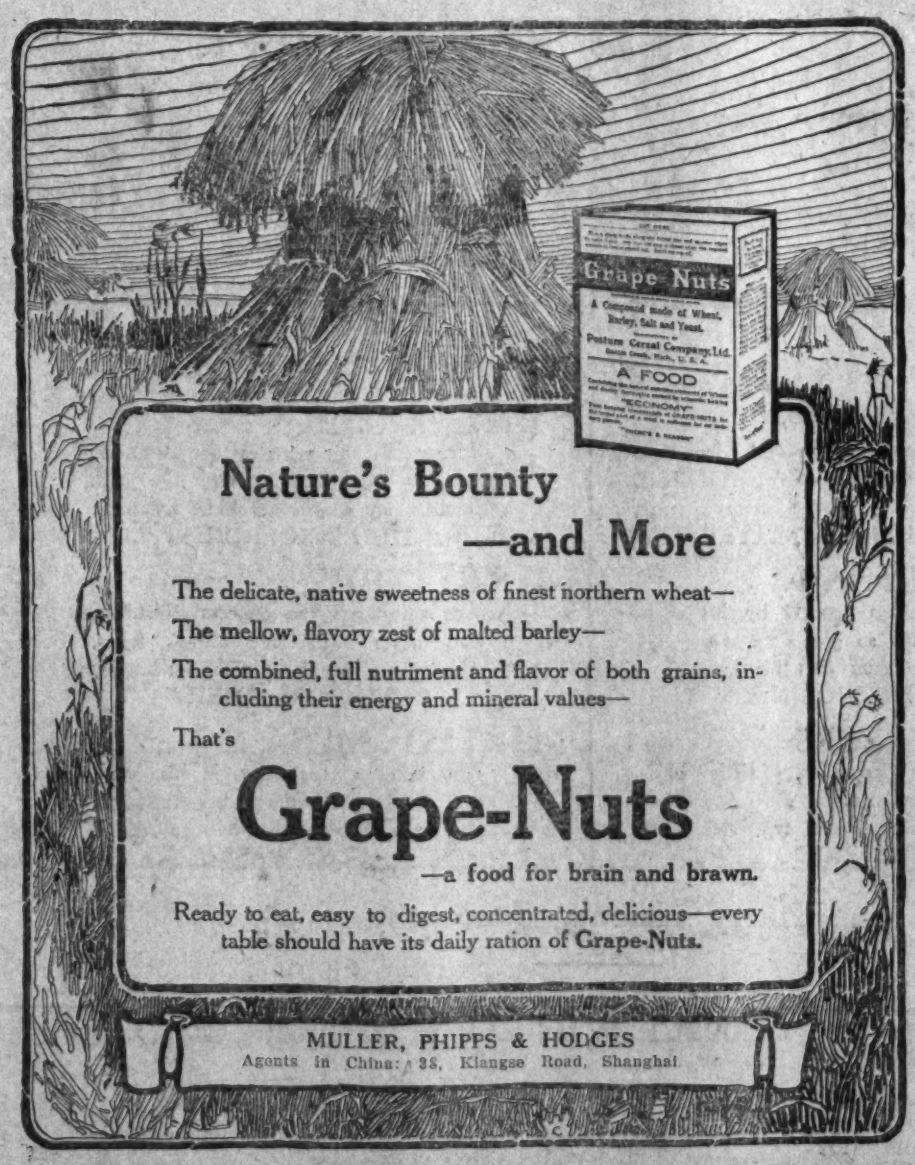
Those dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

These are the words of Mrs. Briggs, of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill her kidneys became inflamed.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.



Nature's Bounty —and More

The delicate, native sweetness of finest northern wheat—

The mellow, flavory zest of malted barley—

The combined, full nutriment and flavor of both grains, including their energy and mineral values—

That's

Grape-Nuts

—a food for brain and brawn.

Ready to eat, easy to digest, concentrated, delicious—every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

MULLER, PHIPPS & HODGES
Agents in China: 38, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

"He Comes Up Smiling"

Easiest thing in the world to radiate good cheer, and it helps one ahead.

Cut out the harmful habits. Treat the nerves right and get proper sleep. For a great many people the first step is to use

INSTANT POSTUM

instead of tea or coffee,

MULLER, PHIPPS & HODGES
Agents in China: 38, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Our London Letter

Trade Unionism Against National Strikes

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, September 18.—The majority of the members of the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow were fully prepared to debate at length and obtain a straight vote on the question of "direct action." But when the question came up, and the principle of "direct action"—the use of the strike as a weapon for political purposes—was condemned by the President, Mr. Bunning, by Mr. Thomas, head of the railwaymen, and other leading delegates the extremists saw that on a division they would be very badly beaten. Accordingly, they made a strategical move which had the effect of side-tracking the resolution. The "previous question" was moved—an old and familiar device—and on this being carried the whole subject fizzled out.

In one way it is a pity that "direct action" was not fought out to a finish. The best judges of the Labor situation are of opinion that if a vote had been taken the people who are desperately anxious to use the Labor movement in order to further their own revolutionary ends would have been handsomely defeated. Nobody realised this better than they did; and hence the maneuver they adopted to save their face.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

It would be scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of this development at the Trade Union Congress. It means that "direct action" has been formally turned down as impracticable—if not altogether undesirable, and dangerous even to those who might try to employ it politically. There is also the further indication that Labor has come to its senses. The best men in the Party have all along realised that nothing is to be gained by directly challenging the Government by means of a national strike. They are clever enough to perceive that a strike organised to promote the nationalisation of mines, or the railways, or any other of the numerous pet schemes in the Labor program would instantly range the rest of the nation behind the Government in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation so as to defeat any such Bolshevist tactics.

Mr. Bunning, speaking as President, said he did not believe in industrial strikes on political matters. "In other words," he declared, "I do not despair of constitutional methods. There is no political reform, however great and far-reaching, which the working people of this country cannot achieve by the ballot-box. Direct action is a confession of failure." Mr. Tom Shaw, the Weavers' delegate, told the Congress that if there is one party in the State that ought to hold fast to representative government it is the Labor party which for years has fought for "the right of the elected representatives of the people to govern the country."

Another fine Labor man, Mr. J. R. Clynes, the former Food Controller, shrewdly remarked that Labor one day hoped to govern the country through a Labor Administration. But the country would never support Labor unless there is evidence now that Labor spokesmen are prepared "to consider the interests of all, and not merely the interests of a class, and, to back up the law so long as it is the law."

A BETTER OUTLOOK

The strike fever has run its course so far as trouble on a large scale is concerned. At all events that is what is apparent at the present time. The "Revolutionaries" are left to wander in the wilderness of neglect without a following. As far as one can see now the leaders of organised Labor are going to concentrate their efforts on the attempt to secure adequate Parliamentary representation, and thereby place themselves in a position to influence legislation. The nationalisation of the mines is one of the main planks in their platform; but it is undoubtedly a fact that within the last few months public opinion has undergone a drastic change with regard to nationalisation of industries. The disclosures that have been made about enormous expenditure and waste in almost every direction on the part of Government Departments controlling industry for war purposes have thoroughly alarmed the country.

SHIPPING BERTHS

There is a good deal of indignation over the hardships which are still inflicted on individuals who are unable to secure sea passages to the East. It is little short of a scandal that nearly a year after the Armistice, and with hundreds of thousands of overseas troops repatriated—the reason hitherto given for shortage of accommodation was the pressure of returning soldiers—the shipping position is not easier than is the case.

The shipping companies disclaim responsibility. The blame must be apportioned among Government departments who are accustomed to requisition berths but do not always utilise them. As a result ships proceed with vacant berths while would-be travelers are left behind. A correspondent writing in the Times says last March he booked two passages for late September sailings to India, and he has now received a letter from the shipping company that the accommodation required by the Government "for the next two or three months" will prevent a berth being alloted to him. The Times rightly describes this as a scandal of a very serious kind.

IRON PRODUCTION IN CHINA

I hear that iron masters in this country are greatly interested in reports to hand of the rapid growth of the iron industry in China. The Federation of British Industries have statistics which are very striking on this subject. It is stated that according to reliable information the production of iron ore in China this year is expected to amount to 576,000 tons, and that this figure will be increased next year to 936,000 tons. As an indication of the trend of things the fact is noted that at the Anshanchan Ironworks of the South Manchuria Railway Co., two 250-ton furnaces are being set up, and these will be in use next April. It is further proposed to instal 12 to 16 additional furnaces of the same type to produce 1,000,000 tons per annum.

SHIPBUILDING AT SHANGHAI

A correspondent of the Times Trade Supplement calls attention to the development of shipbuilding at Shanghai. It is stated that American capital and influence are at work strongly in the case of the Kiangnan Dockyard, at which many improvements have been effected. It is noted that the yard has been enlarged and extended, and now has a river frontage of nearly a mile. "The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company," says the correspondent, "are also doing first-class work on modern lines, so that the port is likely to become one of the leading shipbuilding areas in the East."

Even greater progress is being made at Hongkong, the same writer says. Vessels were built for British and Norwegian owners during the war "of types and sizes which were not being constructed in the district previously. The Hongkong yards have proved their capacity for turning out 10,000 ton liners within a time which compares favorably with that required for the same work in the United Kingdom, and at prices which render competition by these yards in European markets quite within the realm of possibility."

PARIS SEES SENATE AS WORLD ARBITER

Italian Crisis Shifts To Washington; Hope Of Treaty Operation By Christmas

By Edwin L. James

Paris, October 1.—In the ratification by the United States Senate of the Peace Treaty with Germany lies Europe's only hope of peace this year.

With the dissolution of the Italian Chamber the eyes of the war weary Continent turn to Washington, for the Senate holds the key to the situation. Britain has ratified the treaty. Since yesterday's vote of confidence in the Government in the Chamber of Deputies here, there is no doubt that France will soon ratify it. Her action is a matter of days, but ratification by a third great power is required to make the treaty effective.

Japan is not going to act until she sees what America does about Shantung. The next Italian Chamber will not meet until December 1 and may be expected to occupy itself for some time with the Adriatic situation. That leaves the United States as the only power which can bring peace to the world before Christmas.

Statesmen in Paris emphasise this point strongly today and point out that not only in a possible refusal to ratify but even in delay the United States Senate assumes an enormous responsibility which holds in the balance the affairs of the whole world. Europe, they hold, is surely drifting in the wrong direction and with the impotence of the Peace Conference as a regulating power becoming daily more apparent European statesmen are crying that the League of Nations be given a chance to prove its worth, or at least that the nations be given a chance to settle down on a peace basis and try to work out their own salvation.

This attitude is expressed by many Paris newspapers this morning in strong editorials. The sentiment of these is summed up by the Journal, which concluded a long article by saying:

"From the point of view of the international outcome the Italian crisis is going to adjourn indefinitely the ratification of the treaty of Versailles and to give to the American Senate the role of a veritable arbiter. The agreement of three great powers is necessary for an exchange of ratifications. France and England alone are ready. The Italian decision is postponed by several months. Japan waits until the Shantung case is settled.

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The 'Six British Votes'

By Chester Glass

Many of the opponents of the League of Nations either seem to be deaf to explanations or really do not take the trouble to understand the covenant.

Last night I heard a well-known and prominent man argue with great heat about the injustice of Great Britain and her dominions being entitled to six votes and the United States only to one. I asked him if he had read the League, and he admitted that he had not, but had acquired his knowledge of the subject by reading newspaper articles in a paper opposed to the Administration.

The facts are that the League will be governed by an Assembly and a Council. The Assembly will be a comparatively large body, including representatives of all the smaller nations meeting at rare intervals, and consisting of one member from each country signing the covenant and who have all joined together in an effort to secure lasting peace. It is a body before which affairs will be brought up for discussion and recommendation, and each member will have his right to explain the views and desires of his own country, but the actual carrying out and determination of any question will be by the Council.

The Council consists of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, and four more to be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until this selection is made the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain shall be members.

At meetings of the Council each member of the League represented in the Council shall have one vote and may not have more than one representative. Except on the question of the admission of new members of the League, the decision at any meeting of the Council must be unanimous; therefore, the United States can defeat any measure by its single vote if this course is deemed necessary.

The position of the United States would be that it would have an equal vote with Great Britain or France in the Council, and even then nothing could be done without our consent. If the United States had a dozen votes in the Assembly it would be in effect no stronger than it is under the present terms of the covenant.

As to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India being entitled each to a representative in the Assembly, it appears to be not only fair, but an obvious necessity.

There was no obligation whatever on the part of any of these dominions to enter the war at all. Great Britain could not have compelled them, and it was a purely voluntary matter on their part. As is well known, they each made a splendid record in the war and contributed greatly to the final victory through four years of hard fighting. Even after the armistice was signed any one of these dominions could have declined to enter the League, and while Panama, Cuba, Liberia, Siam, Haiti, and other small nations have already signed the covenant, it would be a manifest weakness if a Commonwealth like Canada were not asked and urged to join. Canada stands today in the vanguard of civilisation and made a brilliant record in the war. Considering its almost limitless resources, its rapid development and enormous area, it can fairly be regarded, in a potential sense, as one of the great nations of the world.

If Australia, the powerful and growing dominion of the Southern Pacific, were not invited to come in, it would be an absurdity, especially considering her wonderful exploits on the battlefields of Europe and her intense desire at all times for liberty and for fair play between labor and capital.

The mere fact of Great Britain signing the League would not bind or in any way involve these five powers and the only way to get them in was to invite them to sign the League and thereby they would necessarily become entitled to send a representative to the Assembly just the same as Honduras, Peru, or Panama.

It would be hard to conceive of more independent Commonwealths than Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. They do not at all agree at all times with Great Britain and can be relied upon to stand up for liberty and equality against all comers and for their individual rights, and any other issue they wish to support. They have the same spirit of self-reliance and independence which the British colonists in America had in 1776.

No doubt Great Britain would have some influence with them; but possibly no more than the United States would have with Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, or Nicaragua. In any event, the real power to act is with the Council, and in that body Great Britain has only one vote and none of the five dominions has any representative.

Owing to the marvelous manner in which the loosely joined members of the British Empire are held together, it was a question on the 4th of August, 1914, when Great Britain declared war against Germany, as to what the dominions would do.

What happened? On the morning of August 5, 1914, the day after war was declared, cablegrams poured into the office of the Prime Minister and also the Foreign Office at London. The leading Princes of India in their cables substantially said that all their resources of men, money, and influence were at the immediate disposal of Great Britain in its war with Germany. The Prime Minister of Canada wired asking how many men Great Britain wanted. Everything the Canadians had was ready for immediate action against the German menace to freedom. Australia cabled from 12,000 miles away offering the whole resources of the country. The sky was the only limit. New Zealand did the same. They understood the danger to mankind of a victorious Germany.

South Africa, quite recently a bitter enemy but then a reconciled and contented friend, had Botha and Smuts, their native Dutch leaders, keeping the wires hot in offering instant help to the limit of their resources. They had no sympathy with the Hun or his policies of force and oppression and world power.

This was a remarkable tribute to the methods of fair play and the square deal of the British in their association with the five dominions. These spontaneous and immediate responses will stand out in history as one of the most remarkable events of the great war.

The needs and policies of Australia or Canada or South Africa, separated by thousands of miles of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will not be at all the same as those of Great Britain, and in a general assembly of the nations they certainly should have a voice to advocate their side of any case presented, as much as should the smaller nations, such as Panama, Cuba, or Haiti.

The chief point made by Senator Reed in his speech in the Senate against the League of Nations was that any representative of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire would be eligible to a seat in the Council, as appears by a letter to Sir Robert Borden signed by Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Lloyd George, and that therefore Great Britain might hereafter obtain undue influence in the Council. The Senator stated that this meant that Great Britain could thus have two votes in the Council.

When Mr. Reed summarises the power which the League Assembly would have, he says at Section 5 of his speech:

The Assembly has the power in its discretion at any time to supplant four of the nine members of the Council and to elect others in their stead. This can probably be done by a majority vote.

Although Mr. Reed has evidently made a laborious and exhaustive study of the League, he has overlooked a point which knocks the pins from under his whole structure.

Under Article IV. the Assembly, by a majority vote, may, with the Council, name additional members of the League whose representatives shall be permanent members of the Council, as are the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan at this time, and the Assembly may also, by a majority vote, acting with the Council, increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation to the Council, but to elect a member of the League to be a member of the Council there must be a unanimous vote of the Assembly.

Article V. particularly states that except where otherwise expressly provided in the covenant, decision of the Assembly or Council shall require unanimous consent.

Therefore, the United States could at any time prevent any representative from the dominions from being in the Council. This should clear up the objection in Senator Reed's mind.

American School Boys And Girls To Correspond With French

With the approval of the Department of State and the United States Bureau of Education, and the co-operation of the French Ministry of Education, there will be operated in the United States, beginning with the coming school year, a National Bureau of French-American Education Correspondence, to be located at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. The new bureau will promote correspondence between hundreds of thousands of pupils in France who are studying English and the pupils in America who are studying French.

The bureau will obtain from each teacher of French in the United States the list of pupils recommended for correspondence. Similar lists will be obtained from the teachers of English in France. For each pupil there will be given personal data as to age, sex, preparation, and main interests, so that the bureau may select the best-suited correspondents for each individual pupil. Boys will correspond with boys, and girls with girls. From the bureau, teachers in America will receive a list of carefully selected French correspondents, so distributed in all the representative French and Belgian centers and the war area that there will be the maximum benefit for the class as a whole. For French and Belgian classes, there will be a similar representation of American centers.

The plan is that the French and American correspondents exchange weekly educational letters, each writing first in his own language and later in the language of his foreign correspondent. Linguistic training will not be the only educational end served. Along with the letters, there will be a fine exchange of historical, artistic, geographical, manufactural, commercial, and home-life material and information, clippings, picture postals, kodak views, etc., leading up to the deepest exchanges of human sympathies and ideals, that will reinforce international good will.

All the correspondence coming to the members of a given class will be kept on a bulletin board for the benefit of teacher and class. At general exercises in the schools, the foreign-language classes may present the most interesting phases of the correspondence to the entire school. The bureau will issue bulletins to the teachers, showing how to direct the pupils in this correspondence. Colleges and universities, private classes and clubs, as well as high schools, are included in the plan.

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., will furnish the housing and general administration. It is planned, if funds permit, to establish within a few months, also, a Spanish-American bureau for all schools where Spanish is taught.

Through the co-operation of the French Ministry of Education, all the schools, lycees, colleges, and universities of France are responding to the movement, so that many lists of French correspondents are already being received. Any institutions in America where French is taught or where there are students who can read French, as well as all private classes, clubs, or study circles, will be served by the bureau. Literature and enrollment blanks will be sent throughout the country. Any institutions or classes not otherwise reached may write to the bureau.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity, Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins. 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist; Hymns 218, 260, 214, 322, 167. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Hymns 161, 269, 26.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. W. B. Norton, D.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Chant 60; Anthem "Whom the Lord loveth" (MacPherson); Hymns 396, 443, 44, 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. J. Darroch, Litt. D.; Chant 88. Hymns 184, 524, 87, 692.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m., by Rev. J. B. Thornton. Evening 6 p.m., by Rev. J. B. Thornton.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Mortals and Immortals." Sunday School 10 a.m., Wednesday Evening Testimonial Meeting at 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, November 16, Services: Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m., At 10 a.m., High mass; Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Socialism: A Machine Which Won't Work

Born In The Bitter Discontent After The Napoleonic Wars, Utopian Dream Has Misled Thousands Of Visionaries —A Tainted Creed Menacing The Social Structure

By Stephen Leacock

(Professor of Political Economy at McGill University, Montreal)

WHO is there that has not turned at times from the fever and fret of the world we live in, from the spectacle of its wasted energy, its wild frenzy of work and its bitter inequality, to the land of dreams, to the pictured vision of the world as it might be?

Such a vision has haunted in all ages the brooding mind of mankind; and every age has fashioned for itself the image of a "somewhere" or "nowhere"—a Utopia in which there should be equality and justice for all. The vision itself is an outcome of that divine discontent which lifts man above his environment.

Every age has had its socialism, its communism, its dream of bread and work for all. But the dream has varied always in the likeness of the thought of the time. In earlier days the dream was not one of social wealth. It was rather a vision of the abnegation of riches, of humble possessions shared in common after the manner of the unrealised ideal of the Christian faith. It remained for the age of machinery and power to bring forth another and vastly more potent socialism. This was no longer a plan whereby all might be poor together, but a proposal that all should be rich together. The collectivist State advocated by the Socialist of today has scarcely anything in common with the communism of the middle ages.

Modern socialism is the direct outcome of the age of machine production. It takes its first inspiration from glaring contrasts between riches and poverty presented by the modern era, from the strange paradox between human power and its failure to satisfy human want. The nineteenth century brought with it the factory and the factory slavery of the Lancashire children, the modern city and the city slum, the plutocracy and the proletariat, and all the strange discrepancy between wealth and want that has disfigured the material progress of the last hundred year. The rising splendor of capitalism concealed from the dazzled eye the melancholy spectacle of the new industrial poverty that lay in the shadow behind it.

The years which followed the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 were in many senses years of unexampled misery. The accumulated burden of the war lay heavy upon Europe. The rise of the new machine power had dislocated the older system. A multitude of landless men clamored for bread and work. Pauperism spread like a plague. Each new invention threw thousands of hand workers out of employment. The law still branded as conspiracy any united attempt of workingmen to raise wages or to shorten the hours of work. At the very moment when the coming of steam power and the use of modern machinery were piling up industrial fortunes undreamed of before, destitution, pauperism and unemployment seemed more widespread and more ominous than ever. In this rank atmosphere germinated modern socialism. The writings of Marx and Engels and Louis Blanc were inspired by what they saw about them.

From its very cradle socialism showed the double aspect which has distinguished it ever since. To the minds of some it was the faith of the insurrectionist, something to be achieved by force; "bourgeois" society must be overthrown by force of arms; if open and fair fighting was not possible against such great odds, it must be blown sky high with gunpowder. Dynamite, by the good fortune of invention, came to the revolutionary at the very moment when it was most wanted. To the men of violence, socialism was the twin brother of anarchism, born at the same time, advocating the same means, and differing only as to the final end.

But to others, socialism was from the beginning, as it is today, a creed of peace. It advocated the betterment of society, not by violence but by persuasion, by peaceful argument, and the reorganised rule of the majority. It is true that the earlier Socialists, almost to a man, included in the first passion of their denunciation things not necessarily within the compass of purely economic reform. As children of misery they cried out against all human institutions. The bond of marriage seemed an accursed thing—the mere slavery of women. The family—the one institution in which the better side of human nature shines with an undimmed light—was to them but an engine of class oppression; the Christian churches merely the parasitic servants of the tyrannous power of a plutocratic state. The whole history of human civilisation was denounced as an unredeemed record of the spoilation of the weak by the strong. Even the domain of the philosopher was invaded, and all forms of speculative belief were rudely thrown aside in favor of a wooden materialism as dogmatic as any of the creeds or theories which it was proposed to replace.

A TAINTED CREED

Thus seen, socialism appeared as the very antithesis of law and order, of love and chastity, and of religion itself. It was a tainted creed. There was blood upon its hands and bloody menace in its thoughts. It was a thing to be stamped out, to be torn up by the roots. The very soil in which it grew must be burned out with the flame of avenging justice.

Such it still appears to many people today. The unspeakable savagery of Bolshevism has made good the wildest threats of the partisans of violence and fulfilled the sternest warnings of the conservative. Today, more than ever, socialism is in danger of becoming a proscribed creed, its very name under the ban of the law, its literature burned by the hangman and a gag placed upon its mouth.

But this is neither right nor wise. Socialism, like every other impassioned human effort, will flourish best under martyrdom. It will languish and perish in the dry sunlight of open discussion. For it must always be remembered in fairness that the creed of violence has no necessary connection with socialism. In its essential nature socialism is nothing but a proposal for certain kinds of economic reform. A man has just as much right to declare himself a Socialist as he has to call himself a Seventh Day Adventist or a prohibitionist or a perpetual motionist. It is, or should be, open to him to convert others to his way of thinking. It is only time to restrain him when he proposes to convert others by means of a shotgun or by dynamite and by forcible interference with their own rights. When he does this he ceases to be a Socialist pure and simple and becomes a criminal as well. The law can deal with him as such.

But with socialism itself the law, in a free country, should have no kind of quarrel. For in the whole program of peaceful socialism there is nothing wrong at all, except one thing—apart from this it is a high and ennobling ideal truly fitted for a community of saints. And the one thing that is wrong with socialism is that it won't work. That is all. It is, as it were, a beautiful machine of which the wheels, dependent upon some unknown and uninvented motive power, refuse to turn. The unknown motive force in this case means a power of altruism, of unselfishness, of willingness to labor for the good of others, such as the human race has never known, nor

(Continued on Page 13)

How To Handle Mob Violence By A Real Mayor

BY RICHARD BARRY

(New York Times)

WHAT would you do if you were Mayor of New York?" I asked Ole Hanson a few days before he resigned as Mayor of Seattle. We were in his office in the Seattle City Hall and the newspaper despatches were announcing the threatened subway strike in New York. Frequently I have asked questions like this of Chief Executives, but seldom have had direct answers. Not so with Ole Hanson. He talks well and on many subjects, and is just as ready to talk as Roosevelt used to be on any subject under the sun. But his actions are even more eloquent than his words.

"Meet me in my office in the Smith Building at 6:30 tonight and I will show you," said he.

A few minutes before 6:30 I knocked at the number given, an unlettered door on the steenth floor, nterrupting the click of a typewriter within. "Come in!" said a voice. I entered and closed the door. The Mayor was alone, pounding out copy for an Eastern magazine on a rickety old machine. He has two secretaries, one that the city pays and one that he pays, but after working from eight in the morning until six in the afternoon they usually get tired and have to quit and rest up for the next day. So after six Ole does his own writing. He said that he hoped some day to be rich enough to hire a night secretary or two.

"Look out that window," said the Mayor, as he dug into a fresh paragraph about "Americanism rs. Bolshevism."

I looked out. Below was the principal square in downtown Seattle, the thriving center of the business district. Except the one we were in, a forty-two-story skyscraper, the buildings were of five to eight floors. Down in the streets fronting them and converging into the square groups of men were rapidly gathering from all directions, in twos and threes and as many as a dozen. These human rivulets were all flowing steadily toward the central reservoir of the square, already a third filled at a time which ordinarily was the dinner hour, although the shops and shipyards in Seattle knock off work at 4:30. Thus the men had had two hours in which to eat and get ready for the events of the night. In another half hour, at the rate they were coming, the square would be packed solid with men. It might hold, perhaps, five or six thousand.

In a moment the Mayor joined me, handing me a pair of binoculars. "Examine the roofs of those buildings," said he. I did so and discovered near the parapets of each stockily built men in plain clothes, each dragging by the butt a rifle or sawed-off shotgun. Guardedly, so as not to be seen, they were looking down on the crowd.

"My special deputies," said the Mayor. "Now look carefully on the tops of the buildings and find the bricks." Sure enough, there they were, a little pile of bricks in the center of each roof.

"Now, this is the plot," went on the Mayor. "Those bricks were secreted last night under the parapets of those buildings by some of the Wobblies, (I. W. W.'s). They don't suspect that I know, but I do know all their plans in advance. It's my business to know. Any Mayor can easily know these things in advance, or else he has no business to be Mayor.

"In half an hour that square will be packed full of people, the vast majority of them innocent of any wrong intent. They have been summoned to listen to orations on several subjects from soap boxes. Some of the talk will be innocent, some of it anarchistic, some of it wild-eyed Wobblyism. That square is the birthplace of extreme radicalism. There Coxey first preached his doctrine that finally landed him on the lawn of the Capitol at Washington at the head of a hobo army. There the international I. W. W. has launched most of its big crusades.

"The plotters know that when the square is filled so that traffic is interrupted it will be the duty of the police to clear the streets. But the crowd is going to be so large that it will take time. A number of vicious men will mingle with the others to protest and oppose the dispersal. Pushing, shoving, and perhaps individual fist fighting, will occur. In the excitement a few dastardly men will climb up the fire escapes and drop down those bricks. In the excitement no one will know where they come from, but some heads are likely to be broken. There may be a death or two. In any event, so they hope, word will go out that there is rioting in the streets of Seattle and that my hold on the city is broken.

"That, in short, is the Wobbly plot. Now watch and see what actually happens. I am going to break that thing up without a single casualty."

It was 6:45. The square was now more than half full, when suddenly there appeared over the brow of a hill (three entrances to the square are down grade) a huge watering cart drawn by a pair of sleek and leisurely percherons. A block away from the crowd the driver opened his sluices and the gushing water flushed the streets from curb to curb. Then the cart proceeded, with slowly measured steps, to pass through the square. Naturally, the men scurried to the sidewalks and into the allies. Then, when the cart had passed, they reassembled, but no sooner had they come together in the wet streets than over the brow of another hill loomed another watering cart, spouting pure melted snow from the mountains, a most refreshing substance and very cooling to any fevered system.

Again the crowd reassembled, no one as yet apparently aware that any design lay behind this curious appearance, after regular working hours, of the city sprinkling carts.

About five minutes of 7, before the men could become "set" and "packed," a motor cycle policeman appeared on the brow of a hill and, with a great flourish and pop-pop of his spitting motor, charged down at about fifty miles an hour, crying that he was after a stolen automobile. Naturally, the crowd scattered to let him through. After him came another from the opposite direction. Then another, and another.

Promptly at 7 o'clock four orators mounted their soap boxes at the corners and began their harangues. The sprinkling carts and the motor cyclers had been sufficient to dampen the morale of the crowd, partially disperse it, and entirely distract its attention. Now, however, there hove in sight, down each hill, a platoon of mounted police.

In perfect alignment, with drawn clubs, the police slowly walked their horses through the square, while before them the malcontents melted. The soap boxers harangued, but each to a scant handful only.

"Now look on the tops of the buildings" said the Mayor, handing me the glasses.

The men with the dragged rifles had forsaken the show in front and were concentrated in the rear. Looking down the alleys I saw the object of their concern, for up the fire escapes were hastily climbing six or seven rough-looking men, evidently those assigned to the "brave" task of dropping the bricks on the defenseless heads. As these would-be assassins came over the top each was seized by a stalwart deputy and, one by one, deposited in a previously prepared jail near the center of one of the roofs.

By 7:30 the square had been cleared without a single casualty, while it was not until the next day that the public knew that a number of cowardly desperadoes had been arrested charged with conspiring to maim or kill Seattle's innocent citizens.

"That is what I would do if I were Mayor of New York or any other city," said Hanson as we talked it over later. "Of course, conditions vary in each locality. Each strike has a phase different from any other. The meeting you saw tonight was only a variant of one that preceded the attempt here at a general strike.

"The point is—whip them before they begin. Don't let them get set. Waiting around for something to happen, making appeals, holding meetings, attending committees, is all wrong and a waste of time. A Mayor is the Chief Executive. He is bound by his oath of office to maintain order and uphold the laws. If he sees disorder coming it is his business to stop it before it starts. If I were Mayor of New York and they started a street railway strike I'd have policemen or deputies enough on every car to run them. If I had proof of a conspiracy between the heads of the railway and the strikers I would arrest and place in jail every man of them without an instant's hesitation. They would not have thirty seconds' warning."

"Suppose the Governor removed you?"

"Let him try it and see what public opinion would have to say."

"Suppoes your police told you they couldn't do it?"

"Any policeman or deputy who told me that would be instantly discharged. The policemen here used to come to me with tales like that when I was first Mayor of Seattle. The Mayor they had before was so easy with them and so disciplined any who were rough with any workmen or even with any out-and-out thugs that when I came in the morale of the Police Department was disgraceful. Policemen came to me time and time again and told me they were powerless, that the crowds were too much for them, and that they didn't dare fight.

"Do you think I ever even listened to any such explanation? For any policeman to be pushed aside by a gang or overcome or whipped was enough. I discharged him. Why, a Seattle policeman is a part of me, and nobody can lick me without killing me.

"Nine-tenths—yes, 99 percent—of the danger in strikes and in street crowds of any kind can be averted by a vigilant anticipation of trouble. The time to start is not when the trouble is on, but before it begins. Almost all of these disturbances loom up a day or more, sometimes weeks, in advance. No Mayor can be excused for not knowing they are coming. If he passively waits for them to become acute he is, in my opinion, false to his oath of office. His first and paramount duty, transcending all others, is to guarantee the law and order of his municipality."

"Do you not find complaints about 'autocracy'?"

"No citizen—no reasonable citizen—objects to a firm hand at the helm in time of danger. That is the moment when overwhelming public opinion is sure to be with the Mayor, who is safeguarding the public interest. I have found only one danger. That is in the honest man or men who mistakenly believe that I am interfering with the rights of free speech and free assembly.

"Most of these disturbers are shabby cowards. A man who will drop bricks on the heads of a crowd is certainly a contemptible miscreant. You only have to show him you mean business and he will scurry back into the darkness from which he came.

"But the honest man who is led to believe you are denying him the right to be heard by his fellows is usually courageous, and he is dangerous because, from his own point of view, a limited but a passionate one, he is right. I have tried to make persons like this see I am their true friend by announcing that there is a platform in the square opposite the City Hall where they can talk to their hearts' content, anything they please short of absolute treason.

"The Wobblies, however, do not want a public square or an open hall in which to talk. They want the streets, where they can block traffic, or mills or factories, where they can disrupt industry."

The Mayor's remark that "you only have to show him you mean business" had been dramatically illustrated (just as his present talk was being then illustrated) by an incident a few days before in the neighboring city of Yakima, where he had gone as the guest of the Washington Automobile Dealers' Association. As he passed along the main street a spectator called out: "There's Hanson. He ought to be hung to the nearest telephone pole."

Seattle's Mayor leaped from his machine, approached the spectator and asked if he had made the remark. Backing off the spectator sneeringly repeated it. Hanson leaped on him and with one blow of his fist knocked him down. "That's the way to deal with those fellows; they are all cowards," he said as he rejoined the Yakima Mayor in the machine, while the crowd wildly applauded him.

Our talk drifted on to many other fields. We did not part until 2 o'clock in the morning. The office was littered with books, some in French, German, Italian, and Norwegian. Though he has never been beyond the grammar grades the Mayor reads omnivorously and in more than one tongue. One of his secretaries, a girl graduate of the University of Washington, came in to report the result of hours of delving among authorities on social science and immigration. He was then working out his theory of selective immigration which he shortly afterward outlined to the National Editorial Association. He spent some time expounding a plea for the raising of the pay of school teachers. He had an apparently practicable and minutely worked out scheme for handling the growing menace of the Japanese question. Incidentally, he had evolved a new housing system which he hoped would eliminate from Seattle all the insanitary conditions in the lower and congested part of the city. His mind was exploring every nook and cranny of our national life with the alert intellectual probe of a constructive statesman. And he was not content merely to have theories. If he approached a problem at all it was to grapple with it and propose a practical solution of its difficulties.

One of his ideas concerned the need for widespread popular education that would point out to the people the benefits of our present system of life. "Most of the serious books of today and most of the public speeches aim at destroying our present system," he said. "Now, I am naturally a progressive, but too much change is as bad as no change, and who is there to tell us how well off we are? One fundamental fact is overlooked by all radical writers and speakers who declaim against the power of property and the unequal distribution of wealth. That is, that wealth never lies in material possessions. If you could wipe out all the accumulated financial and material holdings of the propertied classes in this nation today, they could all be recreated and re-established, and perhaps in larger form, within five years by the race now existing. It is the regulation and the education of the human hand and the human brain that counts; not the distribution of property."

A man who has known Hanson intimately for a long time told me that one Winter, when he was fully grown and had a large family, he suddenly concluded that he was too much lacking in education. The day this thought took hold of him he bought a twenty-volume set of an encyclopedia and immediately read every volume entirely through, from cover to cover. At the same time he bought an unimproved public square on a slender option and proceeded to subdivide and create an addition to the city.

That is Ole Hanson; omnivorous, multiparous. Recalling his history—farmer boy, grocer's clerk, patent medicine vendor, reporter, real estate operator, Assemblyman, Mayor, national celebrity—one remembers Emerson.

"A sturdy lad," wrote the New England philosopher, "who teams it, farms it, peddles, keeps a school, preaches, edits a newspaper, goes to Congress, buys a township, and so forth, in successive years, and always falls on his feet, is worth a hundred city dolls. He walks abreast with his days, and feels no shame in 'not studying a profession,' for he does not postpone his life, but lives already. . . . Welcome evermore to gods and men is the self-helping man. For him all doors are flung wide, him all tongues greet, all honors crown, all eyes follow with desire. Our love goes out to him and embraces him because he does not need it. We solicitously and apologetically caress and celebrate him because he holds on his way and scorns our disapprobation."

Which also brings up another of the things Ole said that night: "A man can have anything in this world which he really wants. I'll tell you one little story to illustrate that. Twenty years ago I drove a tired horse, carrying my wife and babies, on to that bluff over there." (He pointed to a hill overlooking West Seattle). "My wordly possessions consisted of that horse and wagon and a dollar and twenty cents. We camped for the night, and the man squatting on the next strip of ground, evidently resenting the appearance of another newcomer, remarked that it was mighty poor picking there. He asked what I wanted. I pointed to the little city sprawling at our feet. 'I am going to be Mayor of that town,' I replied. And I am."

Treaty And Finance

London View Of The Results Of Delay In Ratification

A Special Cable Despatch to The New York Evening Post from London, under date of Sept. 13 says:

The foreign exchange situation is manifestly affected by the delay on your part in ratifying the treaty, which presumably is keeping back American bankers from adopting remedial schemes. Germany in particular must suffer greatly if she cannot soon get large imports of raw materials. The unprecedented depreciation of the mark, which measured by sterling now sells for less than 2½d., is a chief obstacle to industrial recovery.

Some of the English traders are anxious to buy marks, but gloomy reports coming by way of Poland as to social and political developments in Germany prevent substantial purchases. Almost everything depends upon imports of raw materials and getting rapidly to work.

THE LABOR CONFLICT

Our own labor situation is resolving itself into a conflict between the moderates and the extremists among the wage earners. The former clearly recognise the absolute necessity of increased and cheaper production in this country. A triumph of the hotheads here or on your side would mean a world-wide catastrophe, and even possible starvation in some quarters, because of the paramount necessity that productive forces, impaired by five years of war, make good some of the loss. Financial circles recognise that vital importance attaches to Lloyd George's handling of our labor and economic problems, for victory of the extremists or semi-Bolshevists in this country would instantly react elsewhere.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Details of British foreign trade in August may throw some light on present tendencies. Of £39,000,000 increase in imports over August, 1918, £20,000,000 represented foodstuffs, including £4,500,000 for grain and £7,000,000 for meat. Value of imported raw materials was £21,000,000 larger. In this was embraced an increase of £1,400,000 for timber, £9,250,000 for cotton and £5,250,000 for wool. Value of manufactured articles was down nearly £3,000,000, in spite of an increase of £4,000,000 in leather manufactures.

Out of a total increase of more than £40,000,000 in exports, more than £30,000,000 represented gain in the value of manufactured articles. Exports of iron and steel manufactures were £2,750,000 larger; other metals, £1,000,000; machinery, £2,000,000; cotton, £7,000,000, and wool £6,000,000. Neutral countries figured largely as purchasers.

This month's figures may possibly be affected by the recent removal of restrictions upon imports, thus conceivably increasing our excess of imports over exports. The general trend now largely depends upon your ratification of the Peace Treaty.

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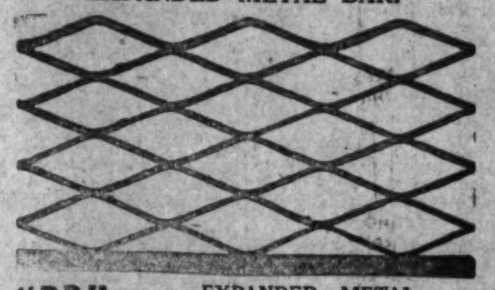

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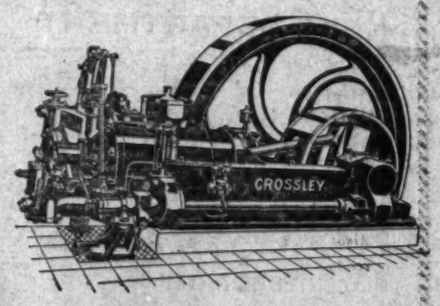

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US BOYS — But Puggy Will Be A 'Consequence' For The Signers — By McNamara

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AND GET KANDY FOR XMAS
we the undersigned wish to have Puggy Mullane chucked out of our neighborhood because he is a Rat
CLOSE UP OF THE PAPER ON THE FENCE
PIPE!
WHASSAT?
SIGN!
OOH SPIRITS!
WELL, THIS SCHEME DONT WORK, IT SCARES EM. I'LL HAVE TO FIGURE UP ANOTHER SCHEME, SOMETHIN' WITH DIRE CONSQUENCES "ATTATCHED ON TO IT FOR EVERY NON SIGNER!

Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

With the departure of the Russian Grand Opera Company, which gives its last performances today, a most talented body of artists will take their leave of Shanghai. To single out any one of them as more of a loss than another is not the concern of the present writer and is far from his intention—whereas a whole series of articles might be devoted to a like number of the artists. However, there is one man who will always be remembered amongst the excellencies of the company.

With the possible acception of a well-known Shakesperian actor that visited us some seven or eight years ago, no single man, certainly no singer, has impressed his personality upon Shanghai by a continuous series of performances of the highest quality, and of impersonations of the widest range, as has that great artist Mr. Hochloff. If we prefer him in some parts rather than in others that is a matter of predilection, taste, or the opportunities offered by the part. His unique power lies in his variety and inexhaustible resources as an actor and singer.

In spite of the hard things that are said about Shanghai, the opera has been very thoroughly appreciated by a large number of people. As one who has witnessed every opera given (except "The Jewess," from which absence was compulsory) I do not know that more people could be expected in such a continuous series, although perhaps better fortune might have favored some of the public expressions of opinion, and some misconstruction might have been avoided.

To the vast majority opera every night, with the hours as they are, and with theatrical resources as they are for a company passing through, is a good deal too often. To many others it is out of the question. I must confess to the difficulty of attempting to appreciate so much in so few weeks. This is where the artists have really been amazing. Night after night, with the ceaseless drudgery of preparation they have kept the attentive hearer alive to the splendors of opera, working through a medium of language that offers inseperable difficulties to perhaps nineteen out of twenty of Shanghai's regular theater public. We never tired of them although on many occasions our bed was without doubt the best place for us. You think you will have forty winks unobserved in the next acts, when on comes Miss X——aya and Miss Y——ova and then Mr. Z——off or Mr. A——sky to chase sleep a hundred miles. I am sure this has never been done before, on the same scale here.

When it was Mr. Hochloff, never for a moment did you foresee the familiar gesture of the actor who carries a complete theatrical bag of tricks. Everything was passed through the fire of his imagination and realised by his incomparable technique. With him and Miss . . . (No I shan't say; it happened too often in different cases) you thought "how glorious for Mr. Vasilieff, (or Mr. Furst: fancy conducting with them singing to you, like that!"

Conductors would be happy men if singers were once in fifty times as accurate, as certain and as convincing as that. But everynight (!) and rehearsals, and instructions to the bassoon to fill in a third horn, to the oboe to ——— good heavens (!) not for a million! I wish the conductors had had a joint account ticket No. ? ? ? ? in the Race Club lottery. Now "Domino" will tell me to get back to my own column and behave myself. I hope the Russian Company will come often enough to get a lucky ticket all round the company, and I can wish Shanghai nothing better just now.

Catering For The Invalid

By Boretto C. Lynch

There comes a time in every household when some member needs a little special catering, and every woman, and every man, too, for that matter, should know how to prepare an invalid's tray. Often the cure in many cases depends quite as much upon the nourishment which the patient is able to take as upon the medicines and general treatment.

In invalid cooking three types of diet are recognised—liquid, light and convalescent. Of course, the physician will direct the diet, but in general folks that are "sick a bed" are given liquid diet. This consits of milk in various forms, soups and gruels. It also includes raw eggs and beef tea.

One does not have to incur any great expense in order to provide an attractive tray for the invalid. A tray eighteen inches in length is ideal for serving a whole meal, although a smaller tray will do. Cover the tray with a white doily. Plain white bureau scarfs worn in places or partly worn towels may be trimmed down to fit the tray and neatly hemmed. Have several of these on hand and try to keep them for this one purpose.

In everybody's home almost there are some dishes that are prettier than others. Try to find these for the tray. A tiny salt and pepper sprinkler, a drinking glass, a doll-sized cream and sugar will find welcome on the tray, especially when the invalid begins to go on to light or convalescent diet.

Light diet includes all the dishes used in liquid diet, besides custard pudding, soft cooked egg, baked potato, pea pulp (peas pushed through a strainer) and the like.

Baked custard is both sightly and delicious if properly made. Break an egg into mixing bowl and with a silver fork beat it until the yolk and white are well mixed. Add one level tablespoon of sugar. Add three-fourths of a measuring cup of scalded milk and a few drops of vanilla. Pour into a baking cup. Set this cup into a pan of water.

Bake in a slow oven, taking care that the water in which the custard is standing does not reach the boiling point. If this water boils the oven is too hot, which means a curdled, unsightly, hard to digest custard. In about forty minutes the custard should be done. When a knife, inserted in the center, comes out clean, the pudding should be removed and set aside to cool.

In convalescent diet, the home nurse should remember that the tissues of the body have been reduced and that foods especially rich in tissue-building elements should be introduced.

Socialism: A Machine Which Won't Work

(Continued from Page 12)

is ever likely to know. But the worst public policy to pursue in reference to such a machine is to lock it up, to prohibit all examination of it and to allow it to become a hidden mystery, the whispered hope of its martyred advocates. Better far to stand it out into the open daylight, to let all who will inspect it, and to prove even to the simplest that such a contrivance once and for all and forever cannot be made to run.

Let us turn to examine the machine.

We may omit here all discussion of the historical progress of socialism and the stages whereby it changed from the creed of a few theorists and revolutionists to being the accepted platform of great parties, counting its adherents by the million. All of this belongs elsewhere. It suffices here to note that in the process of its rise it has chafed away much of the superfluous growth that clung to it and has become a purely economic doctrine. There is no longer any need to discuss in connection with it the justification of marriage and the family, and the rightness or wrongness of Christianity: no need to decide whether the materialistic theory of history is true or false, since nine Socialists out of ten today have forgotten, or have never heard, what the materialistic theory of history it is; no need to examine whether human history is, or is not, a mere record of class exploitation, since the controversy has long shifted to other grounds. The essential thing today is not the past but the future. The question is: What does the Socialist have to say about the means that he advocates for the betterment of them?

His case stands thus: He begins his discussion with an indictment of the manifold weaknesses and the obvious injustices of the system under which we live. And in this the Socialist is very largely right. He shows that under free individual competition there is a perpetual waste of energy. Competing rivals cover the same field. Even the simplest services are performed with an almost ludicrous waste of energy. In every modern city the milk supply is distributed by erratic milkmen who skip from door to door and from street to street, covering the same ground, each leaving his cans of milk here and there in a sporadic fashion as haphazard as a bee among the flowers.

Contrast, says the Socialist, the wasted labors of the milkman with the orderly and systematic performance of the postman, himself a little fragment of socialism. And the milkman, they tell us, is typical of modern industrial society. Competing railways run trains on parallel tracks, with empty cars that might be filled and with vast executive organisations which do ten times over the work that might be done by one. Competing stores needlessly occupy the time of hundreds of thousands of employes in a mixture of idleness and industry. An inconceivable quantity of human effort is spent on advertising, mere shouting and display, as unproductive in the social sense as the beating of a drum. Competition breaks into a dozen inefficient parts the process that might conceivably be carried out, with an infinite saving of effort, by a single guiding hand.

SOCIALIST STRABISMUS

The Socialist looking thus at the world we live in sees in it nothing but waste and selfishness and inefficiency. He looks so long that a mist comes before his eyes. He losses sight of the supreme fact that, after all, in its own poor, clumsy, fashion, the machine does work. He loses sight of the possibility of our falling into social chaos. He sees no longer the brink of the abyss beside which the path of progress picks its painful way. He leaps with a shout of exultation over the cliff.

And he lands, at least in imagination, in his ideal State, his Utopia. Here the noise and clamor of competitive industry are stilled. We look about us at a peaceful landscape where men and women brightly clothed and abundantly fed and warmed sing at their easy task. There is enough for all, and more than enough. Poverty has vanished. Want is unknown. The children play among the flowers. The youths and maidens are at school. There are no figures here bent with premature toil, no faces dulled and furrowed with a life of hardship. The light of education and culture has shone full on every face and illuminated it into all that it might be. The cheerful hours of easy labor vary but do not destroy the pursuit of pleasure and of recreation. Youth in such a Utopia is a very springtime of hope; adult life a busy and cheery activity; and age itself, watching from its shady bench beneath a spreading tree the labors of its children, is but a gentle retrospect from which material care has passed away.

It is a picture beautiful as the opalescent colors of a soap bubble. It is the vision of a Garden of Eden from which the demon has been banished. And the Demon in question is the Private Ownership of the Means of Production. His name is less romantic than those of the wonted demons of legend and folklore. But it is at least suitable for the matter-of-fact age of machinery which he is supposed to haunt and on which he casts his evil spell. Let him be once exorcised and the ills of humanity are gone. And the exorcism, it appears, is of the simplest. Let this demon once feel the contact of State ownership of the means of production and his baneful influence will vanish into thin air as his mediaeval predecessors did at the touch of a thimbleful of holy water.

AND THEN, SHORT HOURS! . .

This, then, is the Socialist's program. Let "the state" take over all the means of production, all the farms, the mines, the factories, the workshops, the ships, the railroads. Let it direct the workers toward their task in accordance with the needs of society. Let each labor for all in the measure of his strength and talent. Let each receive from all in the measure of his proper needs. No work is to be wasted; nothing is to be done twice that need only be done once. All must work and none must be idle: but the amount of work needed under these conditions will be so small the hours so short, and the effort so slight, that work itself will no longer be the grinding, monotonous toil that we know today, but a congenial activity pleasant in itself.

A thousand times this picture has been presented. The visionary with uplifted eyes, his gaze bent on the bright colors of the floating bubble, has voiced it from a thousand platforms. The earnest youth grinding at the academic mill has dreamed it in pauses of his studious labor. The impassioned pedant has written it in heavy prose, smothering its brightness in the dull web of his own thought. The brilliant imaginative mind has woven it into romance, making its colors brighter still with sunlight of inspired phantasy.

But never, I think, has the picture of socialism at work been so ably and so dexterously presented as in a book that begins to be forgotten now, but which some thirty years ago took the continent by storm. This was the volume in which Mr. Edward Bellamy "looked backward" from his supposed point of vantage in the year 2000 A. D., and saw us as we are and as we shall be. No two plans of a socialist state are ever quite alike. But the scheme of society outlined in "Looking Backward" may be examined as the most attractive and the most consistent outline of a socialist state that has, within the knowledge of the present writer, ever been put forward. It is worth while, in the succeeding chapter, to examine it in detail. No better starting point for the criticism of collectivist theories can be found than in a view of the basis on which is supposed to rest the halcyon life of Mr. Bellamy's charming commonwealth.

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Balkanism And Its Cause

Responsibility Of The Great Powers For Chaos In Eastern Europe

By Nicholas Petrescu, Ph.D.

Two evils hover on the future of Europe: Bolshevism and Balkanism. This is not a rhetorical invention, but a fact which reveals itself to any one who tries to look at the happenings across the ocean with an unprejudiced eye. Bolshevism has been discussed at length in this country, but the danger of Balkanism has not yet attracted the attention of the American public.

Many people wonder why the Peace Conference has not succeeded sooner in settling the affairs of Central and Southeastern Europe. The reason for this procrastination lies, of course, in the intricacy of the problem with which the great powers had to grapple, but a deeper reason is to be found in the misunderstanding with which that abstract body called the "Supreme Council" had approached the subject.

Everybody has a faint idea of what the word "Balkans" stands for. To the average reader of newspapers and periodicals the word conveys something dark and confused; to the professional statesman or diplomatist it means a potential storm center of European politics. The difference between the two conceptions is not essential, for both represent something that remains to be explained away.

It was Mr. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who first warned the Allies of the "Balkanisation" of Europe, meaning thereby the erection of a multitude of little States with opposite interests and conceptions and which spend their energies in fighting each other. Balkanism is, however, not something new, just as Bolshevism is not the monopoly of the Russian revolution. Whenever a large empire dissolves asunder and wherever there is a conflict of nationalities, Balkanism as the necessary attendant of such conditions. Germany suffered from Balkanism since the Peace of Westphalia (1648) still the erection of her new empire, (1871.) Italy suffered from the same evil since the fall of Rome till the middle of the nineteenth century. The American civil war was fought to prevent a large commonwealth from falling into Balkanism. And in our own days we witness the same phenomenon in the dissolution of the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish Empires. But there is a difference between Balkanism caused by political anarchy and Balkanism caused by national motives. Although both have in common the note of particularism, yet each has individual manifestation. Thus Balkanism caused by political anarchy is acute, while that caused by national motives is chronic. The remedy of the first depends upon the development of local conditions, but the remedy of chronic Balkanism lies in the hands of the great powers.

Among the clauses of the treaty of August 17, 1916, concluded between Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia on one side and Rumania on the other side, we read the following: "Rumania shall enjoy the same rights as the Allies in all preliminaries and negotiations for peace, as well as in the discussion of questions which will be submitted to the Peace Conference for decision." (Article VI.) In other words, Rumania expected to be treated as equal not only during the war, but also at the Peace Conference. It may appear presumptuous for a little country to demand such a consideration, but on the principle of national sovereignty equality is justified. In any case, the four named great powers had acquiesced in her demand by having affixed their signatures to the paper which contained the clause of participation in the discussions of peace. When the peace came the great powers showed, however, no disposition of treating the little countries as equals. Belgium, Rumania, and Poland raised their voices to protest, but M. Clemenceau, the venerable President of the Peace Conference, admonished them like a schoolmaster, by telling them bluntly that they should be grateful for being allowed at all to sit at the peace table, since the war had been won by the great powers. There was nothing to argue about this remonstrance made by a man who enjoyed the highest popularity abroad. The little countries recoiled, and Rumania thus saw that her great allies, after having failed to meet their military engagements during the war, were ignoring also the pledge of equality toward her.

The peace work went on under the exclusive control of the "Big Four or Five" and with the little ones as onlookers. When Mr. Venizelos, the Premier of Greece was introduced into the council of the great powers for a question which concerned his own country, the Italian representative protested so vehemently against his intrusion that he had to leave the room at once. Again, when Russian and Austro-Hungarian affairs were discussed, the experts of the great powers were assiduously consulted and followed, but no representative of the little countries was allowed to share in the discussion. Mr. Bratiano, the Rumanian Premier at that time, protested in the collective name of the little countries, but without success. Under such conditions the estrangement between the great powers and the little countries grew wider every day. In the end, what the one group said was unintelligible to the other.

Now we come to the events which led to the conflict between the great powers and Rumania. The facts are these: Hungary goes Bolshevist and assumes an aggressive policy toward Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia, the three countries which will take part in her dismemberment according to the principle of nationality. She attacks them by arms and by anarchistic propaganda. The Czecho-Slovaks, the Rumanians and the Serbs want to defend themselves and appeal to the Supreme Council in Paris to be allowed to deal quickly with the Hungarian situation. The answer comes late. It is couched in vague terms and says neither yes nor no. The Hungarians, emboldened by the vacillatory attitude of the great powers, begin a military offensive, invade Czecho-Slovakia and trespass the lines of the armistice in Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. The three countries raise their armies in self-defense and are on the way of disposing of the Hungarian Bolsheviki. Then comes again the command from the great powers that every fighting must stop.

This measure encourages Bela Kun, the Hungarian Trotsky, and renders him so popular that he succeeds in organising a large army, with which he crosses the River Theiss and invades Rumania. The Rumanian Government, after having asked in vain the great powers for support and counsel, is compelled to act alone. The Rumanian Army pushes back the Hungarians, occupies Budapest, overthrows the Bolshevist administration and restores order, relieving thereby a constant menace to the peace of Europe. Rumania was fully convinced of having performed a good work for which the great powers would evince some satisfaction. The Supreme Council felt, however, that its authority had suffered by the independent action of the little country, and instead of condoning the events, sent several notes of protest and even a warning to Rumania.

These occurences show distinctly how far the great powers are from controlling the conditions in Central and Southeastern Europe. This is, however, the result of their undemocratic attitude toward the little countries, for had they accepted to meet the representatives of the little countries on an equal ground, there would have been a possibility of an interchange of views and mutual understanding. It will be remembered that during the war the great powers suffered the consequences of the same policy. They refused twice to listen to the counsels of a little country, first when Servia asked them to be allowed to attack Bulgaria, (Sept., 1915,) and secondly when Rumania asked for a strong offensive on the part of the army of General Sarrail at Saloniki, (Oct., 1916.)

Besides the incongruous policy toward Hungary, the great powers have failed to settle the question of nationalities in Central and Southeastern Europe. Rumania, like Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Greece, and Servia, is not satisfied with the decisions of the Supreme Council in this respect. Some of these countries have been given to understand that they will be unable to ratify the treaty. The question of the Banat between the Rumanians and the Serbs, the question of Teschen between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Poles, and the question of Thrace between the Greeks and the Bulgarians are unsettled, just because the great powers have tried to liquidate them without the little countries directly concerned. For had the representatives of the great powers discussed the question in common with the little countries, a sort of compromise based on give and take would have been reached. But such a compromise would have been nearer the truth, because it would have represented the result of a co-operation between the contracting aprties. Under the present conditions the "solution" worked out by the great powers bears the mark of artificiality. Every country looks upon it with suspicion and feels that it is cheated of its sovereign rights if it accepts it.

The great powers have proceeded upon the principle that no country's claims should be fully granted. They thought, indeed, that the truth lies in such case between the extremes. But this is a mistake, for from such a point of view one can obtain only a patchwork with which nobody is satisfied.

All this lack of policy, caused by the undemocratic conduct of the great powers, leads to Balkanism—that is, to a chaotic state of affairs in international politics. For by keeping aloof from the little countries, the great powers create an atmosphere of perpetual misunderstanding, and thereby they encourage the rivalry of national interests between the contending countries. Balkanism becomes thus chronic. Such a state of affairs is, however, not local. On the contrary, it has a repercussion in the whole world. The great war was started in the Balkans.

It does perhaps not at once appear how the conduct of the great powers toward the little countries leads to Bolkanism, and how Balkanism breeds war. The following explanation will suffice to show the relation between the two facts. By preventing the little countries from taking an active part in the settlement of international affairs, the great powers draw a line which reflects the inferiority of the former. This discrimination brings resentment among the little countries and makes them reluctant as regards their international obligations. They feel, in fact, that they are not members of the same society, and that their responsibility is limited to their own political boundaries. Particularism is thus strengthened and nationalism is incited. In the end a continual contest between national ambitions and international obligations is established. Balkanism is then flourishing.

The little countries suffering of Balkanism becomes the tools of any great power which is inclined to show them more consideration than the other members of the group. And since there is always a rivalry of interest between the great powers, it follows that there is always a chance for a little country of seeing a great power siding with it. This has actually happened during the two Balkan wars and the great war.

British Brewers Raise 'Tone' Of Public Houses

London, September 27.—Better public houses, an improved tone for saloons, is the newly announced policy of the British liquor trade.

Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, a member of Parliament, who was recently elected to the directorate of one of the leading brewing companies of the kingdom, announces that representatives of all branches of the trade have drawn up a bill embodying such principles as promotion of sobriety, restriction of drunkenness, reduction of the number of licenses where they are excessive, and enlargement of premises so as to provide greater opportunities for social amenities. He says:

"Recreation, including reading rooms, facilities for writing, music and games should be provided. The entry into the trade of those who would set up and maintain a high social standard should be encouraged to the exclusion of those who might bring discredit on the industry."

Shaw Dreams The Rules For Kaiser's Trial

London, September 26.—George Bernard Shaw herewith presents the circumstances and conditions under which he believes the former Kaiser should be brought to trial. The article is in the form of a suppositious interview with his ex-Imperial Majesty, whose ideas on this particular subject, Mr. Shaw has no doubt, coincide with his own.

By George Bernard Shaw

The Amsterdam correspondent of The Kilmaekillege Sentinel has visited Amerongen and has been admitted to an audience with the ex-Kaiser, whom he found engaged on a history of the war for an American publishing firm.

The ex-Kaiser talked freely of the proposed trial in London and declared that the conditions on which he will voluntarily leave his asylum in Holland and surrender himself to the Allies are as follows:

1.—No unusual punishments are to be included within the powers of the tribunal. This is an established condition of criminal law in all civilised countries and excludes such sentences as marooning on the islands of St. Helena or Ascension.

2.—In spite of the stipulation made by the United States, the death penalty is not to be excluded and is to be imperative on conviction for violation of neutrality in the first instance.

OTHER GROUND FOR DEATH

3.—The death penalty is to be imperative also on conviction of international conspiracy against the peace of nations.

4.—The tribunal is to try all indictments lodged by parties to the war, or neutrals damaged by it, and suitable accommodation is to be provided in the dock for at least four sovereigns and two presidents. Provision for their execution on the same day and the same scaffold, in the event of their conviction on a capital charge, is to be provided and the executions are to take place in public.

5.—Responsible ministers are to be subject to indictment and to the extreme penalty.

6.—After the indicted have pleaded, they shall not be admitted to bail until the sentence of the tribunal is delivered; but their accommodations under detention shall be suitable to the rank held by them before August, 1914.

NO SECRECY ABOUT TRIAL

7.—The proceedings shall be public, and shall be fully reported, at the joint expense of the several States concerned, in the leading nowspapers of their capitals.

8.—H. I. M., the German Kaiser, who will conduct his own defense, shall have an unlimited right to summon and cross-examine witnesses, including his co-defendants, and shall have the ear of the court to the same extent as counsel prosecuting.

9.—In consideration of the foregoing conditions, H. I. M. waives all questions as to the impartiality and jurisdiction of the tribunal and undertakes to surrender for the trial in London (and not elsewhere) at the appointed date on receiving a valid assurance of the acceptance of his terms and safe conduct guaranteeing the inviolability of his person in the meantime."

'INTERESTING TIME'

The Kaiser, who seemed to be in the best of spirits, declared that he had nothing to add to these articles and that he anticipated an extremely interesting time in London. He was anxious that it should be known that he was placing no obstacle in the way of the trial, and he was only too grateful to Mr. Lloyd George for having provided an opportunity of bringing the real authors of the war to justice.

"I shall not," he said joccsely, "put your London police to the trouble of advertising that I am 'wanted there.' I shall not end my days in St. Helena, but where I really am wanted—and badly wanted—and that is in Berlin."

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What Belgium Asks

Arrangement With Holland For The Scheldt And Northwest Frontier

By L. H. Backeland

Of late some rather misleading statements have been made by some newspaper correspondents on the controversy now pending between Belgium and Holland before a committee of the Paris Conference, and allusions have also been made to the so-called "imperialistic" or "annexationist" views of Belgium.

The treaties of 1839 imposed on Belgium the obligation of perpetual neutrality, with the intention to provide it in compensation with the specially guaranteed protection of the five great European powers which signed these treaties with Belgium and Holland. The year 1914 has shown what a flimsy and unreliable thing that guarantee really was when Germany, one of the guarantors of Belgium's independence and neutrality, undertook the conquest of its "protege."

Belgium's position was made all the more perilous at that time when Holland failed to organise the defense of the southernmost province of Limburg and left unprotected the northeastern frontier of Belgium, exposing it to an easy aggression by Germany, and, furthermore, closed the River Scheldt against any help which the British Navy might have afforded to the Belgian Army in besieged Antwerp.

The treaties of 1839 had awarded to Belgium in common with Holland joint powers for the management and upkeep of the River Scheldt, from Antwerp clear to the sea. The Belgian delegates in 1839 understood that these joint powers meant common ownership, hence joint sovereignty over the waters of this river for Belgium as well as for Holland. The Dutch Government, on the other hand, maintained that the limitations of the treaties of 1839 were only "servitudes" imposed on Holland for the benefit of Belgium, and that, therefore, these limitations must be restricted to economical advantages, leaving out of the question any possible division or joint attribution of sovereignty.

The recent Peace Treaty of Versailles includes the lapse of Belgian neutrality. On this account it becomes imperative to provide for the safety of Belgium, both on the northeastern frontier (Limburg) and on the River Scheldt.

The representatives of the Belgian Government before the special committee of the world's conference now sitting in Paris do not formulate any specific claims to any part of real Dutch territory, although it is a fact that Holland is in possession, since 1839, of lands the population of which had, during the unsettled period of 1830 to 1839, considered themselves as Belgian subjects and, therefore, desperately (but unfortunately without avail) protested against the decree of the great powers which gave them to Holland in violence of the principle of self-determination now universally acclaimed.

However, the representatives of the Belgian Government are willing to leave the settlement of this matter in dispute to the judgment of the conference's committee, trusting to that body to devise some arrangement by which the ineffectual guarantees of Belgian neutrality and independence, as provided by the treaties of 1839, can be replaced so as to enable an independent and no longer neutralised Belgium to take care of its own safety, and to fulfill efficiently its role of bulwark for the safety and peace of Western Europe.

There is, however, another aspect to the situation: The condition of the River Scheldt, as determined by the treaties of 1839, can well be compared to an association between two partners with widely divergent interests, one of whom (Holland) can veto the demands of the other (Belgium), while the latter is unable to overcome the former's passive resistance. To understand this situation, it should be borne in mind that the River Scheldt is managed by a joint commission of representatives of Belgium and Holland. Unfortunately, this joint commission only meets every three months or so, while a great many questions call for immediate decision. During the war the Dutch members of the joint commission even refused to their Belgian colleagues the necessary information as to the ever-changing position of channels and bars in the river, although the upkeep of these channels was a question of paramount interest for Belgium in the future. The Dutch members, in refusing this information, merely alluded to the state of siege in Zeeland and the consequent impossibility of giving out such information on waters depending exclusively upon the Dutch Admiralty. By this attitude they arbitrarily nullified a capital provision of the treaties of 1839.

Holland has persistently refused to permit Belgium to place light buoys in the river, notwithstanding the fact that Belgium was ready to undertake the cost of the entire enterprise. Very probably this attitude of Holland was dictated by trying to favor the competition of Rotterdam against Antwerp, because the absence of lights makes it impossible for large vessels to travel at night up or down the river between Antwerp and the sea.

In addition to this, the Dutch Government places the entrance of the river exactly on its own seaboard at Flushing, notwithstanding the considerable width of the estuary and the height of the tide, and by forbidding Belgium to carry out the scheme of light buoys and other aids to navigation which would make it possible for seagoing vessels to come up the river as far as the Belgian boundary without the assistance of a river pilot. The piloting expenses are four times higher from the sea to Antwerp than from the sea to Rotterdam.

Finally, on the Meuse River, the traffic for inland barges between Antwerp and the enormous industrial district of Liege, full of coal mines and steel works, is hampered by the fact that just for about five miles the canal alongside the unnavigable part of the Meuse runs through Dutch territory, in the City of Maestricht, in Dutch Limburg. Such an inconspicuous excursion through Dutch territory on the waterway between Antwerp and Liege brings about no less than four customs inspections for each barge, and results in such a congestion and slowness of traffic that the boats are usually delayed there several days, often a couple of weeks, and sometimes even a month.

These are simply the claims as they are now submitted to the conference in Paris. They have nothing in themselves which is detrimental either to the honor or legitimate interests of Holland. They simply relate to economic questions accruing out of the treaties of 1839.

THINKS MONKEY GLANDS WILL MAKE OLD YOUNG

Dr. Voronoff Made Aged Goats Frisk Like Kids By Grafting Interstitial Gland

London, October 8.—Discussing Dr. Voronoff's report to the Paris Surgical Congress, announcing that by grafting interstitial glands on old he goats and rams he made them frisk like kids and lambs, and that he saw no reason why, by grafting the interstitial gland of a monkey on an old man his youthful strength should not be restored to him, the Chronicle's medical correspondent points out that the late Sir Victor Horsley investigated the effects of grafting the glands of lower animals on human beings.

The conclusion at which he and his co-workers arrived was that the results, though good, were very ephemeral and that, in order to obtain any real benefit constantly repeated grafting operations were necessary. It was found that results equally good in their immediate effects could be obtained by taking extracts from these glands through the mouth or by injecting them under the skin so that, except in very rare cases in which oral or subcutaneous methods cannot, for some reason, be tolerated, grafting operations are now never practiced.

ALLOT 3,490 FLIERS TO MEXICAN BORDER

Balance Of 12,088 Officers And Men Placed In The U. S. And Possessions

323 AT HAZELHURST FIELD

381 Each For The Hawaiian Islands And The Philippines

Washington, October 9.—Plans of the War Department for the organisation and location of air service units on the basis of the temporary allotment of 12,088 officers and men to that branch of the army were announced today, under which a force of 366 officers and 3,124 men of the air service will be maintained on the Mexican border patrol. The balance of the total of 12,088 officers and men will be distributed throughout the United States and in the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Canal Zone.

The force to be maintained temporarily at Hazelhurst Field Long Island, will comprise 39 officers and 284 men. The Hazelhurst Field force will consist of the 5th Observation Squadron of 19 officers and 132 men and the 14th Photographic Section of 1 officer and 20 men, which is to be newly organised.

EQUAL FORCE FOR HAWAII

The force to be maintained in the Philippines will be the 1st Observation Group Headquarters of three officers and fifty men, and the 2nd Observation Squadron of one officer and 132 men, the 2nd Observation Squadron of nineteen officers and 132 men, and the 6th Photographic Section of one officer and twenty men.

A force of equal size has been assigned to the Hawaiian Islands, consisting of the 2nd Observation Group Headquarters of eight officers and fifty men, the 4th Observation Squadron of ten officers and 132 men, the 6th Observation Squadron of nineteen officers and 132 men, and the 11th Photographic Section of one officer and twenty men.

For the Canal Zone the force is to be comprised of twenty-eight officers and 202 men, including the 3rd Observation Group Headquarters of eight officers and fifty men, the 7th Observation Squadron of nineteen officers and 132 men, and the 12th Photographic Section of one officer and twenty men.

Here is the way in which the air forces are to be distributed along the Mexican border under this temporary allotment and organisation plan:

1st Wing Headquarters, to be organised at Kelly Field, 6 officers, 50 men; 1st Survey Group Headquarters, to be organised at Kelly Field, 8 officers, 50 men.

8th Survey Squadron, Flight A at McAllen, Flights B and C at Laredo, 19 officers, 120 men.

90th Survey Squadron, Flight A at Eagle Pass, Flights B and C at Kelly Field, 10 officers, 132 men.

104th Service Squadron, Kelly Field, 10 officers, 132 men.

12th Observation Squadron, now at Scott Field, to be sent to Kelly Field, 10 officers, 132 men.

2nd Photographic Section, now at Langley Field, to be sent to Kelly Field, on officer, 20 men.

5th Air Park, Kelly Field, 8 officers, 172 men.

Mechanics' school, Kelly Field, 11 officers, 678 men.

27th Pursuit Squadron, Kelly Field, 14 officers, 151 men.

94th Pursuit Squadron, Kelly Field, 24 officers, 151 men.

95th Pursuit Squadron, Kelly Field, 24 officers, 151 men.

147th Pursuit Squadron, Kelly Field, 24 officers, 151 men.

1st Bombing Group Headquarters, now at Ellington Field, to be sent to Kelly Field, 8 officers, 50 men.

11th Bombing Squadron, Flight A at Marfa, Flights B and C at El Paso, 31 officers, 145 men.

Twentieth Bombing Squadron now at Ellington Field, to be sent to Kelly Field, thirty-one officers, 145 men.

Ninety-sixth Bombing Squadron, Flight A at Douglas, Flights B and C at El Paso, thirty-one officers, 145 men.

One hundred and sixty-sixth Bombing Squadron, now at Ellington Field, to be sent to El Paso, thirty-one officers, 145 men.

First Photograph Section, now at Ellington Field, to be sent to El Paso, one officer, twenty men.

Second Air Park Company, now at Ellington Field, to be sent to El Paso, eight officers, 172 men.

First Construction Squadron, Kelly Field, eleven officers and 150 men.

OTHER ALLOTMENTS

The allotment of air units to other parts of the United States under the new arrangement follows:

Langley Field—First Army Observation Group Headquarters, Fifth Observation Squadron, Coast Defense, Fifty-eighth Observation Squadron, Photo School, Seventh Photo Section, Second Wing Headquarters. Total—Seventy-three officers, 484 men.

Post Field—135th Observation Squadron, Fourth Photo Section. Total—Twenty officers, 152 men.

Rockwell Field—Ninth Observation Squadron. Total—Nineteen officers, 132 men.

Mather Field—91st Observation Squadron. Total, 19 officers, 132 men.

Carlstrom Field—Pilots' School, with 44 officers and 429 men.

March Field—Pilots' School of 44 officers, 429 men.

Bolling Field—10th Observation Squadron; 99th Observation Squadron. Total, 38 officers, 264 men.

Aberdeen Field—285th Observation Squadron, containing 19 officer and 132 men.

Brooks Field—15th Photographic Section, to be organised with one officer and 20 men.

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What's To Be Done About Advancing Prices? By Senator Walsh

BY DAVID I. WALSH
United States Senator from Massachusetts

It is a very common opinion, which I believe on the whole to be nearly correct, that the chief sufferers in a period of rapidly advancing prices like the present are those who belong to the salaried classes. There are many reasons why this should be so, though the actual facts on which an entirely satisfactory comparison could be based are hard to obtain.

It is certain, at all events, that the rise in prices of the necessaries and comforts of life affects the various classes in the community very differently, and that the salaried employe stands high in the list of the majority that suffer and not among the comparatively small minority that are the gainers from the great increase in the cost of living that has occurred since 1914.

A period of advancing prices always brings into sharp relief the conflicting interests of capital and labor, and tends accordingly to aggravate class feeling and increase popular discontent. To many merchants and manufacturers and to the capitalist whose income is chiefly derived from dividends or from the money market a steady rise of prices is welcome, indeed. The merchant buys in advance of his actual needs, obtaining loans without difficulty and secure in the confidence that his goods are growing more valuable every day that they remain on his shelves while his customers are eager to buy as early as possible to avoid the likelihood of being obliged to pay still more if they delay.

FEW LENDERS SUFFERERS

Only the very small proportion of the money-lending class whose income is mainly derived from real estate mortgages, Government bonds and similar investments where safety rather than a large return is the ruling consideration of the investor, are sufferers from the reduced purchasing power of the dollar, though a few widows and dependent children whose funds are so placed undoubtedly suffer from it more than any other class.

With those who depend for their support upon personal earnings, whether in the form of wages, salaries or professional fees, the situation is exactly reversed. The great majority of them—constituting in fact a large majority of the people as a whole—are heavy losers and only a few are real gainers in a period of rising prices.

This has always been so in the past, and it always must be so, for though the yearly earnings of a considerable number of wage-earners must be enlarged by increased steadiness of employment, the rise of wages must always lag behind the rise in prices, and can only overtake it, if ever, after the tide has turned and prices have become stationary or begin to fall.

In exceptional cases and in a few industries a sudden demand for labor of a special sort or for a temporary purpose may lead to an immediate and large increase of wages offered, as happened in the munition plants, the shipyards, and in new departments of governmental activities when we entered the war. These abnormal wages are received by comparatively few, and even for them there are rarely more than enough to meet the increased costs of living, to say nothing of the risk involved in leaving a steady employment for one which cannot, as a rule, be permanent and may come to an end at almost any moment.

For the great mass of wage-earners the pinch of high prices is felt for some time before it can be used as the basis for a successful demand for higher wages, and must be endured still longer before the negotiations between employer and employed are finished and the demands of the workers are met. It often happens, indeed, that by the time a settlement is reached the continued rise of prices has made the new rate of wages as insufficient as the old rate was when negotiations began—a fact that is conveniently forgotten by some who complain that each new concession by the employers only wets the appetite of the employes for more.

INCREASES INADEQUATE

If it is true, and I do not believe it can be successfully disputed, that even organised labor is at a disadvantage in times like the present, it is naturally to be expected that unorganised workers, the class to which most salaried employes still belong, must fare still worse. Fully conclusive evidence that this is actually the case today is hard to obtain, though it is likely to be soon supplied by investigations which have been undertaken by the Federal Department of Labor and by a number of independent organisations.

The study of industrial salaries is made specially difficult by the practise that is found to prevail in very many successful corporations of paying large salaries to a favored few, not on account of the special value of their service—for the real work of the concern is carried by moderately paid subordinates—but either as a matter of personal favoritism or in order to conceal inordinate profits from the tax collector, the common shareholders, the employes and the public. But in spite of all such difficulties facts already gathered serve as very convincing straws to show the strong set of the current against the salaried employe today.

The three classes whose salaries have been most thoroughly studied so far are clergymen, teachers and Government employes. All three were insufficiently paid even before the war, and for neither of them has there been any increase since then at all in keeping with the average rise of over 80 percent which the latest returns of the Bureau of Labor statistics show to have taken place in the cost of the necessaries and comforts that no American family ought to be without.

In all three classes the disadvantage of a lack of organisation seems evident, since there is little or no advance in ministerial salaries, a little more in the salaries of Government employes, and a little more still for the fairly well organised city teachers, whose salaries in cities of 100,000 population have been raised in five years about on the average 25 percent—in Cincinnati even 50 percent— while the slender pay of the unorganised country teachers has remained nearly stationary. Some of the present salary averages in these three classes are startling enough.

MINISTERS ARE UNDERPAID

The Literary Digest for August, 1918, declared that the average salary of clergymen in the ten largest Protestant denominations was only $793 then, with a purchasing power no greater than that of $450 in 1914. The Year Book of one of these denominations for 1919 finds the average in its ministry to be $1,340, but this is a denomination of strong churches with an average membership of 400, which would naturally result in an average salary considerably above that in denomination which contains many churches with memberships of 100 or less.

Figures are not available as to the salaries of the clergy of the Roman Catholic faith, but it is generally known that there has been practically no increase in their salaries and that in the poorer dioceses of that Church the increased cost of living has especially been felt.

School Life asserts that the average salary of the 600,000 elementary and high school teachers in the United States last year was only $625, while in 930 villages of less than 2,500 population, only about one-half of 1 percent—0.58 percent, to be exact—where paid $1,000 a year or over, while 65 percent received less than $600 a year.

As to Government employes in the regular, peace-time departments, their only war-time increase has been the $240 bonus awarded to those whose salaries are $2,500 or less. It is hardly to be wondered at that they are looking somewhat enviously at the average increase of $580 awarded to the railroad employes, though even that falls considerably short of meeting the increasod cost of living.

SALARIES OF OTHERS

Such facts as are at hand in regard to salaries of other classes point in the same general direction. The Statistical Bureau of the State Industrial Commission of New York has found that the average salary of office and mercantile establishment workers (clerks, bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants, stenographers, etc.) had increased from $19.18 in 1914 to $24.11 in 1918, or 28 percent, against an increase in food prices of 73 percent in the same period. And The American City for November, 1918, after a wider but less detailed study of municipal conditions, declares that "in but few cities have the salaries of municipal employes and department heads been readjusted to meet war-time conditions in the cost of living." Indeed, all the evidence at hand proves that the class most seriously the sufferer by the present excessive cost of living is the salaried man and woman.

Though the showing in regard to organised wage-earners is somewhat better than this, it is certain, nevertheless, that even for the great majority of these workers real wages as expressed in terms of purchasing power are materially lower than in 1914.

It must be remembered also that women in industry are still comparatively underpaid when doing the same amount of work as the men. It is the experience of employment agencies that many women who have been discharged from munition and gas mask factories, where they were earning $20 to $25 a week, are taking—if they can get them—positions at $10 to $12 a week, and a recent investigation shows that of 23,203 women in New York mercantile establishments, 64 percent receive less than $14 a week, and only 9 percent are paid $20 and over.

BLAMES PROFITEERING

No one who has the interests of the great body of the people at heart will contend that salaries and wages of men and women in America's trade and industries were too high in 1914, or that anything less can fairly be attempted than to restore them to their purchasing power before the war. Indeed, the forward-looking men and women who during the next few years will hold the destinies of the nation in their hands are determined that hereafter the share of the workers in the products of industry shall be greater and the share of the exploiter shall be less. Real wages, therefore, must be not only restored, but increased; in other words, there must either be a very general increase of money wages with prices remaining stationary or prices must be materially reduced.

In my opinion the first method is entirely hopeless—If we adopt it we shall continue in the vicious circle of higher wages, higher costs of production and distribution, higher prices still, and higher prices again.

We are forced to turn to the reduction of prices, and this can only be accomplished by attacking the causes that have made prices so high. In my judgment these causes are mainly three—profiteering, avoidable wastes in production and distribution, and the unnecessary exporting out of America of food and clothing, not for the relief of real suffering abroad, but in pursuit of larger profits than the home market would otherwise afford.

MUST CALL A HALT

I would not blame too severely the manufacturers and merchants who have been taking advantage of market conditions to recoup past losses and accumulate a surplus for lean years to come, but this taking of abnormal profits cannot now be continued without the gravest consequences to the nation as well as to the profiteers themselves. The truly patriotic must now content themselves with somewhat less than what in ordinary times would be a reasonable margin of profit, and the unpatriotic, no matter how great their political and financial power may be, must be compelled by law to do the same.

We must turn our attention to co-operative marketing, and perhaps in a less degree to co-operation in production and transportation also, and the federal, state and municipal governments must aid, so far as they fairly can, in setting such co-operative enterprises on foot and shielding them from cut-throat competition while they are becoming firmly established. "Dumping" abroad and wilful wastes of food products at home, with a view of inflating prices, must be stopped at once.

If these remedies are adopted, we may hope to see a gradual reduction of the cost of living without a serious depression of business and without a social upheaval. Without them I see every reason to apprehend a continued increase in the already intolerable cost of living, ending in a business panic of unprecedented proportions, with social, political and industrial consequences that now can only be faintly imagined.

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MRS. HAWKS POTT TO BE HONORED BY G REAT UNIVERSITY

Students And Alumni Join In Arranging For Building Of Memorial Hall On 40th Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

this respect strengthens my argument that we must not despair the Republic of China. It is worth while to have a failure which will stir you to make it good."

CHINESE GRATITUDE

Commenting on the action of the alumni in building up their alma mater, Bishop Norris said the belief of many of the foreigners in China that Chinese lack the quality of gratitude is absolutely unfounded. Gratitude is part of the character of the Chinese as well as of any other people. He alluded to the alumni hall of the university as a monumental proof of the gratitude of its sons. He said St. John's men have the "esprit de corps." They cling together and have a spirit which he had longed to see and he is now seeing in the students of the university.

The Bishop concluded by saying that any institution built upon Christianity would outlive every other institution and that the best institution is built on Christianity. He expressed the wish that other schools would follow the example of St. John's spirit of service and sacrifice, which had marked the university for the last forty years.

Mr. Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai College, Tientsin, whose speech was given in Chinese, spoke highly of the service of St. John's. He said that his college has been getting a great deal of aid from the university and Nankai College has been copying the ideas of administration from St. John's. The conferring of the honorary degree on him, he said, made his relation to St. John's more intimate.

"The name of a school does not depend upon the number of buildings it has," said Mr. Chang in part, "but upon the work and service performed by its students. Educationalists should seek means to help society and not merely to enable men to make a better living or earn a good livelihood.

THE OLD vs. THE NEW

"During the eight years of the Republic, we are disappointed in many things. They are not as good as before. The history of China is a history of circles. The people of the country have traveled in circles and every dynasty is a complete circle, by the end of which another begins. We now want to travel in a straight line and not in a circle. This travelling is difficult. We are poor, poor not in the sense that we lack national resources but in the sense that we are earning our money in an old fashioned slow way and spending it in the dynamic modern way. We are ignorant of modern methods. We have too much political revolution, but no social revolution.

"The student agitation last April was a great national awakening. It marks the beginning of an epoch when students begin to inquire into the affairs of the nation and when they develop a critical mind. This is a great improvement in national spirit and educationalists should take advantage of the awakening and develop their national feeling.

"Besides studying, students should be interested in national affairs and should prepare themselves to be patriotic citizens of the Republic. There is no denying that China has few real citizens and the sooner the national awakening comes into being the better it will be for the Republic."

At the dedication of the Cooper Memorial Gymnasium, Judge W. Y. Hu spoke on the new inspiration which the building gives to the public.

"We are celebrating for a purpose," said he, "We are rejoicing with a new inspiration and greater hope. The history of St. John's University is one of growth and development. Forty years ago, only 15 or 20 students were taught in one two-storied building. Even the inhabitants here do not know there is such a school. But today it has an international reputation.

The growth is not accidental but is due to the untiring efforts and sacrifice of those who serve the university. St. John's University has not only remained intact through hardship and storms, but has grown rapidly. The sacrifice of the faculty and the alumni quickened the growth."

THEIR ALMA MATER

At ten in the morning, an all star football eleven selected from the alumni played a game with the varsity team, resulting in a win for the varsity representatives to the tune of 3 to 0.

Two hundred alumni and a number of wives and children of the old boys luncheoned in the main dining hall at noon. Following the tiffin, Dr. T. K. M. Siao of the Advisory Council called on representatives from various outport alumni association for short reports.

Judge W. Y. Hu, representing the Peking branch pointed out the difference between alumni of St. John's and institutions. He said the difference lies in the fact that St. John's men are ever closely related to their Alma Mater, which relation contributes in a great measure to the greatness of the university. He hoped the university would make bigger progress during the next ten years and looked forward to the day when the fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated. The success of the development of the institution in the next ten years, the judge asserted, will largely depend upon the alumni.

Mr. Z. N. Kwauk of the Hankow-Wuchow-Hanyang branch in a humorous short speech dwelled on the uniformity and consistency of St. John's men all over the world. Wherever you find St. John's men, he said, you find these characteristics. Mr. Kwauk is head of the engineering department of the Hanyang Ironworks.

Mr. Pang Ya-en of the Nanking Alumni Association stated that he voiced the sentiment of the Nanking St. John's men in saying that alumni at Nanking are ready to serve their Alma Mater whenever she needs them. He said a large delegation had come to Shanghai to share the spirit of the institution during the day.

JAPANESE INFLUENCE

Dr. S. Z. Hsu, president of the Wusih branch, reported the establishment of a St. John's Alumni School in Wusih to give free tuition to the local poor and thus spread the St. John's spirit in the town.

Mr. Yuen En-tse, who has just arrived from Tsingtao, gave a vivid description of Japanese activities in the former German concession and the spreading of the influence of the Japanese not only in Tsingtao but throughout the province of Shantung. The sufference of Chinese merchants under the Japanese control of shipping and railway transportation was also dramatically told. He said that the goods of Chinese cannot be shipped or transported by railway unless the Japanese allow it. When the Japanese want to make use of their ships and railroads themselves, the goods of Chinese are left to perish or are held up.

Mr. T. V. Soong, president of the Shanghai Association, also assured the university that the Shanghai men will always assist the institution in its growth and expansion.

President Pott expressed his great joy in lunching with the old members of his "family."

The students of the university observed the occasion with a special banquet in the evening, after which the Varsity basketball five played a game against the American School and won by a score of 42 to 17. A lantern procession round the village of Zaokadoo and a huge bonfire on the campus concluded the evening's doings.

Full list of the recipients of honorary and other degrees follow:

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity—the Rev. Sing Tsae-seng, Assistant Bishop of Chekiang.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters—Mr. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai College; Dr. T. H. Lee, B.A., President of Fuh-tan College; and Mr. Huang Yen-pei, Vice-President Kiangsu Educational Association.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws—the Hon. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, M.A., Minister to the Court of St. James; the Hon. V. K. Wellington Koo, Ph.D., Minister to Washington; the Hon. W. W. Yen, Litt. D., Minister to Berlin and Copenhagen; and Mr. Julean Arnold, B.A., U.S. Commercial Attache in China.

Honorary Degree of Master of Arts—Mr. Dzung Pau-li, B.A., Professor of Chinese, St. John's University.

Bachelor of Divinity—the Rev. H. C. Tung, B.S.

Doctor of Medicine Dr. Chen Gi'ng-hsu, Han Lin-cheng, B.S., Hsu Chao-jung, Hsu I-min, B.A., Lin Kin-seng, B.S., Tung Shih-k'uei, B.S., and Yu Chien-tung, B.S.

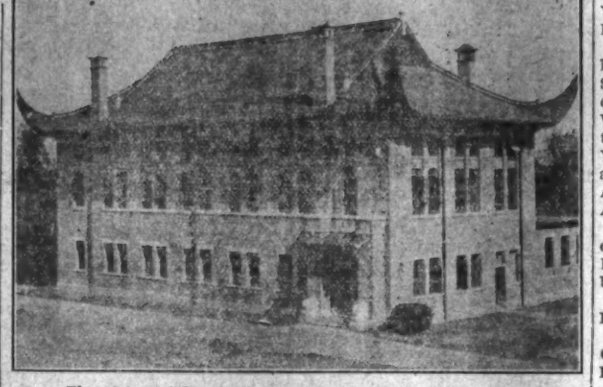
The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Messrs. Ch'en Chien-p'an, Ch'in Dzan (with honor), Chow Shih-k'un, Chu Min-chang (with honor), Fan Kuang-hsi (with honor), Hsiao Hsiao-hung, Hu Chih-fa, Huang Wei-lien, (with honor), Ku Jun-ch'ing with honor), Ku Tzu-kang (with honor), Ling Ju-hsien (with honor), Lu Jen-kuei, Lu K'ang-chi, Ou Yang-piao, Shen Kuang-yen (with honor), Shen Szu-liang, Su Shang-chi (with honor), Sun Lai-chieh, Ts'ai Ho-chang (with honor), Ts'ao Fang-t'ao, Tseng Hsien-wu, Wu Yuan-chen, Wu Yuan-hai and Yu Hung-chun (with honor).

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Messrs. Ai Wei (with honor), Chang Ching-hsin, Chang P'eng-yu, Chen Hsi-tso, Chen Yu-ch'ing Cheng Lan-hua (with honor), Chien Hsiang-piao (with honor), Chu Lung-hui (with honor), Hau Jen-chieh, Li Shan-chuh, Li Wen-yuan, Lu Chao-chang, Lu Fu-sheng (with honor), Pao Chun-wen (with honor), Sun Kuo-hsi, Tai Che-chih, T'ang Tseng-hui, Wang Ch'ing-lu, Wu Hau-chang, Yao Chia-hsien and Yu Heng-chi.

The Graduates from the School of Chinese Literaturo and history were Messrs. Cheng Lan-hua, Fan Kuang-hsi, Hsiao Hsiao-hung, Kuo Ying-chuan, Liu Tsu-lieh, Liu Tsu-sh'eng, Liu Yun-fang, Ma Ming-chun, Pao Chun-wen, Shen Kuang-yen, Ting Wei-yao and T'sen Deh-chang.

Among those present at the celebration were Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, the United States Consul-General for Shanghai, Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, Major T. E. Trueman, commandant of the S. V. C., Captain S. A. Ransom of the American Company, S. V. C., Dr. Cline of Soochow University, Mr. Chu Pao-san of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Dr. C. C. Wang of the Peking-Hankow Railway, Dr. Isaac Mason, the Rev. A. J. Walker, Bishop Grave, Mr. David, Z. T. Yui, of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. Yao Wen-fu, Chinese Customs Superintendent, Taoyin Wang Keng-ting, Messrs. C. C. Nieh, Y. C. Tong, Ponson Chu, S. K. Tsao and N. T. Yang.

New Gymnasium Views At St. John's And President Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott



The picture (above) gives an excellent idea of the interior of the new Cooper Memorial gymnasium of St. John's University. That below shows the attractive combination of Western and Eastern architecture embodied in the exterior appearance. The inset is of Professor F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the university.

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Filipino Flag Re-Appears Beside Emblem Of America

For First Time Since War, Islanders See Their Colors Hoisted And Participate In Ceremonies At Manila

Re-appearance of the Filipino Flag, banned since the Spanish-American war in the Philippine Islands, was marked by Flag Day ceremonies that were attended by expressions of the greatest good-will between the people of the United States and those of the Islands. Describing the event at Manila, the Daily Bulletin said:

Practically the entire population of Manila and many from the near-by provinces were out yesterday afternoon to share in the joy of celebrating officially the restoration of the Filipino flag which for more than a decade has been barred from public appearance and recognition. Never in the history of American occupation of the islands has a greater or more enthusiastic crowd gathered at any one place or at any one time than that which assembled at the normal school grounds and the streets that surround the campus yesterday. Speaker Osmena calculated that there must have been 100,000 people in all that were out to see the event and Senate President Quezon figured that practically the entire city of Manila was on the streets yesterday. Four hundred and thirteen policemen, or practically the entire city police force were on duty with the crowd.

Promptly at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, the flag day ceremonies commenced. On the platform or grandstand erected on the normal campus were Senate President Quezon, Speaker Osmena, Secretary Palma, Judge Crossfield, Dr. Pardo de Tavera, Vicente Madrigal, Mrs. Harrison, wife of the governor general, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Quezon, and Mrs. Ross. In an enclosure in front of the platform were department secretaries, senators, representatives, members of the bench, heads of bureaus, provincial governors and press representatives.

Immediately behind these was a delegation of Centro Escolar girls carrying American and Filipino flags, the constabulary band, veterans of the revolution, old members of the Philippine national guard, constabulary, and scouts. Surrounding these groups was the great sea of humanity that came to pay homage and honor to their flag.

The first act of yesterday's ceremonies was the opening of a decorated box containing a lovely Filipino flag fringed with gold by Vicente Madrigal, who handed it to Mrs. Quezon, who had the special honor and privilege of officially hoisting the Filipino flag on a slender pole beside another which bore a beautiful American flag held by Mrs. Rose. The raising of the Filipino flag beside the American ensign was followed by a tremendous salvo of patriotic applause as this was the signal of the restoration of the Filipino flag. For several minutes the clapping and the shouting of hurrahs lasted, after which the speeches began.

Dr. Pardo de Tavera, considered to be the greatest scholar the Philippines has produced besides Rizal and one of the first members of the Philippine commission, arose and delivered an eulogy of the American flag.

"Beginning today, our domestic flag shall wave side by side with our official flag, protected and sustained by the latter as one which in the future shall inherit its sovereignty which at present is with us only provisionally, and with the contact transmitting all the vigor of the ideal to our flag which it represents. In the same manner as the monarch had by his side the crown prince representing the line of individuals of a family which has the right to govern the entire nation, so also now the official flag has by its side the heir to its sovereignty, the flag which is not the symbol of a family nor of foreign sovereignty, but the only symbol of our future proper sovereignty—the sovereignty of Philippine liberty and democracy molded by the example and lessons given us by the great republic.

"Those of us who in the past entertained the hope that the Filipino people could well remain represented by another star added in the field of blue of the American flag undoubtedly had exaggerated pretensions, but if we felt a desire to unite our people with the greatest nation of the world, it was because we also felt capable of constituting ourselves into an independent nation under the same ideals represented by that flag. Our attitude was an indubitable testimony of the confidence which the American people inspired in us.

EMBODIES PROTECTION

"This American flag does not embody nor indicate destructive elements of war, nor does it aggressive patriotism. On the contrary it has protected an industrial and constructive regime. It is the ensign of that great modern nation which does not employ force to gain for itself the riches of other nations. On the other hand it defends all that has been created by the intelligence of a people under its folds.

"Under that same flag, the Filipino people in less than a generation was enabled to go a long way on the thorny road of the history of social transformation. Humanity does not progress under cataclysmic laws but under the laws of evolution by means of which its development is effected by successive transformation. Thanks to the example and guidance of America, we have been able to secure our present liberty, without going on our knees to do so nor obtained it by means of force but rather by constant work and education, the instruments of our civilisation."

Dr. Herbert Chatley Lectures Tomorrow

Will Open Quest Society's Winter Lecture Program At Public Meeting

Dr. Herbert Cathley will open the first of a series of sixteen subjects to be discussed this winter before the Quest Society of Shanghai tomorrow afternoon with the question, "Race Prejudice—Is Internationalism Possible?" The meeting will be held at Royal Asiatic Society's Hall tomorrow. The meeting is called at 5:30 o'clock and is open to the public. Mr. A. J. Hughes will preside.

The program of the Quest Society for the season of 1919-1920 is as follows:

General subject; Problems of Social Reconstruction.

1.—Race Prejudice; Is Internationalism possible?
2.—Sex Prejudice; Can woman be the economic and political equal of man?
3.—Class Prejudice; Can all men be economic equals?
4.—Wealth; Can powor be distributed in proportion to social service?
5.—Democracy; How can the people obtain honest, wise and efficient governors?
6.—Socialism; Should the State own and manage essential industries?
7.—Personality; Do the few always rule the many?
8.—Eugenics; Can the race be improved by selection?
9.—Religion; Is dogmatic belief a necessity for the safety of society?
10.—Science; What social theories are confirmed by scientific research?
11.—The Middle Class; Should commercial and professional men unite to defend their interests?
12.—The Stock Exchange; Is gambling in shares a danger to society?
13.—Education; What should the people be taught for their own welfare?
14.—The Mob-Mind; Can the people think collectively?
15.—War; Does war settle anything?
16.—China; What is the immediate future of the Far East?

This is to be "Go-To-Church Sunday For Young Men in Shanghai" and it is anticipated by the Sunday Service League, which inaugurated the day, that there will be record breaking attendance at all churches.

The religious editor of the Chicago Tribune, the Rev. William Bernard Norton, will talk at the Sunday Service League's meeting.

There will also be special music by the "Shanghai Songsters."

HOG ISLAND MAKES RECORD

Delivers Fiftieth Steel Ship In Ten Months To Government

Philadelphia, October 8.—A world's record for the delivery of completed ships by a single yard was established by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island by the delivery to the United States Shipping Board of the 7,825-ton cargo carrier Nobles on Monday. The Government, it was announced today, had accepted the vessel. A total of fifty steel cargo carriers of 391,250 deadweight tons has been delivered in ten months.

During this period other yards delivered to the Shipping Board a total of 495 steel ships with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 3,185,239.

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ERCIER SAYS REDS MENACE BELGIUM

ardinal In New York Says Radical Socialism Is Active There

AKES PLEA FOR OUR HELP

eclares Respect For Property Rights Must Be Kept Or Anarchy Will Prevail

New York, October 10.—Cardinal ercier of Belgium, in addressing e members of the local Chamber Commerce at its first regular ll meeting yesterday, stated that country faces danger in radical, moral socialism, and he urged at all should aid in maintaining e basis of social order.

Cardinal Mercier explained that e danger lies in the dissatisfaction of workmen who found, upon eir return to Belgium, that the rmans had systematically deroyed thousands of machines and moved their means of livelihood, and that these men lie idle present. He said in part:

"This creates a state of trouble, d I never saw our people so satisfied as I have seen them nce the peace was signed. That a fact, and, naturally, radical cialism is everywhere working, ndermining the foundation of ciety. Immoral, radical socialism, Bolshevism, as a current, es through the world. Our untry is not spared.

"And I think we all have a prodential task to assume—you as ell as we. We have a prodential duty to fulfill; it is to go rward, hand in hand, to keep the basis of social order.

'PROPERTY MUST BE KEPT'

"I am sure you will agree with e that radicals who would put he influence of religion outside f society are wrong. Religion as an influence on morality, and morality an influence on the prosperity of the world—all links of ne chain. I understand that my uty, so soon as I reach home, is o give all my powers to maintaining and keeping alive the principles of morality and social rder. We are all together, you with me and I with you, to do what we can to keep up respect or the legitimate rights of property.

"Property must be kept. Without individual property, without individual responsibility for getting property, we shall go through anarchy or we shall be slaves under the violence of tyranny.

"We have seen in Belgium during the war what slavery is, to those poor soldiers, good sometimes themselves—many were very good personally, but all men had become men without a feeling of personal responsibility. They were no more individuals; they were only instruments in the machinery of the State of Germany.

"We have to react against that confusion of the legitimate liberty of individuals, and the legitimate authority of the State. Well, I say my work will be in that field, and I shall do my part, and I am sure you will do yours. And if you can help us in that way to encourage the socially oppressed, to encourage the families, the institutions supporting the family home, if you will help us to restore that as soon as possible to our workmen and the middle classes in their normal conditions of life, you will co-operate with us, and we shall with you, in the restoration of the morale of society. And I think my visit among you will be something more than a moment of mutual kindness, more than a mutual greeting, with esteem and affection. High up it will be; it will have some permanent effects.

SEES UNITED EFFORTS

"I hope that in the future Belgium, which is indebted to you for so many benefits, will be always thankful to you, and I hope that the great United States will always support our small country, because, as has been so often said, if Belgium is reduced now to a condition of poverty and even famine, or misery, the only cause is that Belgium has preferred self-sacrifice, to the saving of her wealth, of her money, of her agriculture, of her industry, and of the life of her boys, at the price of a dishonest bargain with the enemy.

"I am sorry that I express so badly my ideas, but I see you understand. I would give you that formal last word, a word of confidence in you and hope that our hearts will be united and our efforts combined for the welfare of the great principles of life, justice, love of humanity and love of religion as the basis of moral and social order."

Other guests of the chamber in addition to Cardinal Mercier were the Right Rev. Alphonse de Wachter, Auxiliary and Vicar General of Malines; the Right Rev. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York; Professor Maurice de Wulf, the Cardinal's successor at Louvain University, and Pierre Mali, Consul General of Belgium.

Routine business of the chamber was rushed through and reports of different committees were submitted in pamphlet form, the chamber adopting resolutions approving the reports without having them read. The hall of the chamber was crowded and Cardinal Mercier's reception was enthusiastic, his address being greeted with sustained applause as he made his points.

FAVORS FRUGALITY

The report of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, appointed to investigate the effect of taxation on high cost of living and recommend remedies for it, was submitted yesterday at the first Fall meeting of the organisation, held in the Chamber of Commerce in Liberty Street. In addition to the establishment of a "League of Frugality" the committee recommended:

1.—That the Federal Government consider funding, temporarily, so much as may seem advisable of the interest on its loans to its allies in the great war.

2.—That the interest payments on the funded obligations received by the Federal Government, in lieu of interest on loans to allies, be treated as sinking fund investments for the payment of our own war debt.

3.—That not more than $2,700,000,000 be raised annually by Federal taxation.

4.—That the revision of taxation necessary to reduce the annual total to $2,700,000,000 be accompanied by the substitution of taxes tending to the elimination of waste and checking of extravagance, for taxes which tend to interfere with the accumulation of industrial capital.

5.—That a budget system at once be adopted by Congress.

"There is every reason for not adding to the burdens of the period of readjustment with which the American public is confronted by any excessive provision for the payment of the public debt. That plan of payment which least interferes with the resumption of normal industrial conditions ought to be adopted. Any other plan will perpetuate the high cost of living and postpone the return of industrial stability. The plan outlined would permit the revision of the taxation planned for next year by reducing the total to be collected to not to exceed $2,700,000,000 instead of the amount now being collected, $5,200,000,000. Students of taxation recognise that its burdens are enhanced during the processes of diffusion. When actually passed to the family the gross cost includes increase by each taxation prior to the ultimate incidence of the tax.

Taxes limiting unnecessary consumption are the antidote to waste and ill-timed luxury which is identical with waste. A league of frugality would be of prodigious benefit to Americans and would be a tremendous influence in enabling production and supply to catch up with demand and consumption, and thereby reduce the cost of living."

MONUMENT FOR HEN

She Put Town On The Map And Will Be Honored When She Dies

Lacrosse, Wis., September 20.—When Sally rends these mortal coils, and ends her earthly woes and joys, a mausoleum is to be the monument to her, for she put old West Salem on the map, with nineteen eggs.

Perchance, mayhap, the casual reader does not know that Sally is a hen. Just so: yes, Sally, once, hatched fourteen chicks and none their reputation picks to pieces, for they have a rep., all laying with their mother's pep, as J. H. Benson, day by day, keeps books on all his chickens lay.

He made an affidavit, too, did Benson, and he said he knew that Sally laid those nineteen eggs and walked off on her own slim legs, and cackled gayly o'er the lea—enough for you; enough for me.

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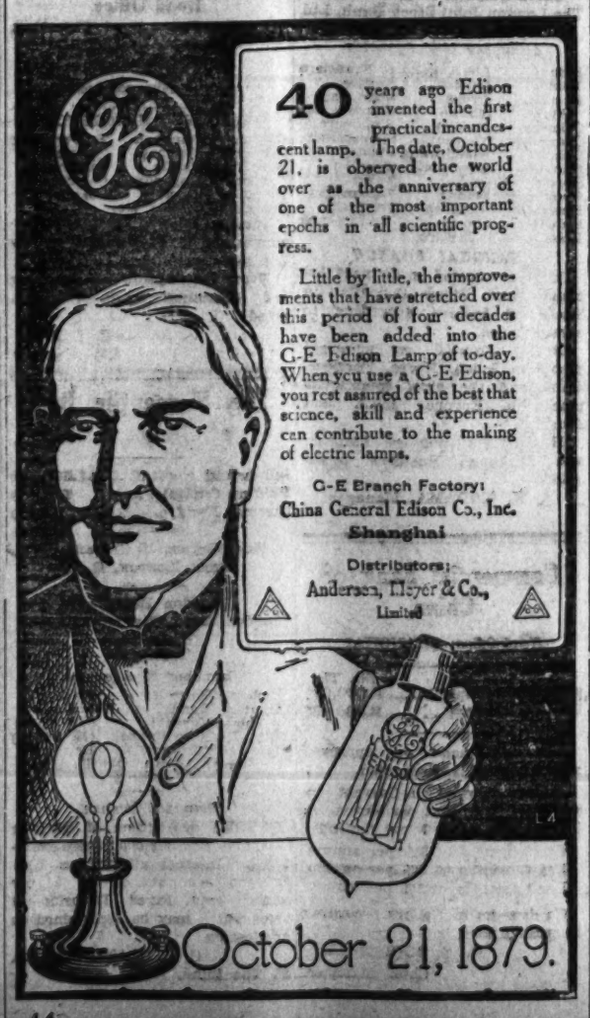

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(Continued from Page 24)

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The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knaber."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915).

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $3,054,000

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Sole Stockholders.

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office: 232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	**Philippines**
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	**Straits Settlements**
Tsingtau	Singapore
Hankow	**Colombia**
Hongkong	Medellin
Canton	**Dominican Republic**
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris
India	Sanchez
Bombay	Santiago
Calcutta	Puerto Plata
Rangoon	**Panama**
Japan	Panama
Yokohama	Colon
Kobe	
Java	
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	**Cuba**
Buenos Aires	Artemiso
Once (Buenos Aires)	Bayamo
Rosario	Caibarien
Brazil	Camaguey
Bahia	Cardenas
Pernambuco	Ciego de Avila
Porto Alegre	Cienfuegos
Rio de Janeiro	Cruces
Santos	Guantanamo
Sao Paulo	Havana
Chile	Manzanillo
Santiago	Matanzas
Valparaiso	Pinar del Rio
Uruguay	Placetas
Montevideo	Remedios
Venezuela	Sagua la Grande
Caracas	Santa Clara
Maracaibo	Santiago
Siberia	Sancti Spiritus
Vladivostok	Union de Reyes
Italy	Yaguajay
Genoa	**Russia**
Porto Rico	Moscow
San Juan	Petrograd
	Spain
	Madrid
	Trinidad
	Port of Spain

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
85 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
" Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai, Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Canton-Changsha-Hankow-Hongkong
Manila-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank of New York — Union Bank of Canada

We beg to announce the opening of a Branch in Shanghai in temporary quarters at

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD

BRANCHES
SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered).....	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919).....	5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
M.M.B.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
1 C.	Oct. 2		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
E.E.M.	Oct. 26		Saga	Jap. gun-boat
2 C.	Oct. 27		Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
P.O.B.I.	Nov. 12		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
S P.	Nov. 13		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
B.N.B.			Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S.H.W.	Nov. 15		Hawkins	Br. Cruiser
1 C.	Nov. 15		Arare	Jap. Destroyer
1 C.	Nov. 15		Nevaki	Jap. Destroyer
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. Destroyer

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on November 11, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	none

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	40-70
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	45-50
Pigeons	"	16-18
Quail	"	12-14
Snipe	"	12-14
Teal	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	"	25-30
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Lemons	each	5-6

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,0
one-third of the Capital, i. e. F
15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Go
rangement of the Chinese Republ
on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivo
tock, Peking, Tientsin, Shan
hai, Hongkong, Canton, Fo
chow, Saigon, Haiphong a
Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle po
Favoriser le Development
Commerce & de l'Industr
en France.
London: London County a
Westminster and Parr's
Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Lt
New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale
Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current A
unts in Gold or Local Currenc
nd fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Bankin
nd Exchange business tran
cted.

Savings accounts in Gold an
Local Currency.

G. LION, Manage

中華滙業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Govern
ment in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,00
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,00

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Changchow	Shaoshing	New York
Tsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Tengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Shangchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Chukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	6-8
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-15
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	50-60
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	"	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	30-40
Onions	"	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$3.20-$3.50
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	"	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, November 15, 1919.
Official
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.): Tls. 37.00; 38.00: Tls. 38.25: 38.50 Dec.
Kunzyik Cotton Tls. 60.00 Dec.
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 190.00 December
New Eng. Tls. 28.00
S'hai Docks Tls. 122.00
Unofficial
S'hai Cotton Tls. 355.00 Dec.
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.): Tls. 39.00 December
S'hai Docks Tls. 128.00 Dec.
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 180.00 cash: 185.00 November
Kotas Tls. 4.00
Oriental Cotton 265.00 Dec.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, November 15, 1919.
Unofficial
S'hai Land Tls. 64.00 cash

Singapore Rubber Auction

October 22 and 23, 1919.—Following were the prices realised at our auction this week:

Sheet:	Singapore per lb. Cents
S'pore Standard Ribbed	94/92
Off Quality Ribbed	91½/84½
Smoked Fine Plain	Nil
Smoked Good Plain	74
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	74/72½

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.
Who is carrying your death risk?
Is it your family,
or
A Life Assurance Office?
Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Cupwashing	69/68½
Crepe:	
S'pore Standard 1st Latex	94/92
Off Color Latex	91½/79
Good Pale Blanket	Nil
Good Brown Blanket	80
Fine Brown	77/71
Good Brown	70½/61½
Good Dark	66/59½
Barky	62/58½
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	Nil
Loose	Nil

Catalogued for Sale 2,790,720 lbs. (about 1,246 tons).

Sold 1,599,439 lbs. (about 714 tons).

The local market has remained fairly steady since our last report, but at the commencement of the local auctions this week bidding was far from keen, very few manufacturers being in evidence. Prices soon firmed up, however, and were well maintained, although the bidding was practically confined to a few dealers.

Singapore Standard Sheet and Standard 1st Latex again sold on a par this week, at from 92-94 cents, one lot of Prime Sheet realising 94½ cents. This shows a decline on the week of 2 cents for both Standard Grades.

Brown and Barky Crepes were in good demand as usual and found buyers at from 2-3 cents in advance of last week, Dark Crepe also showing an advacne of a half cent.

At the continuation this morning prices for Standard Grades fluctuated between 93 and 93½ cents, eventually remaining firm at 93 cents.

The tendency at present is steady but quiet.

Meyer and Measor.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 15, 1919.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/0=Tls. 2.8571
@ exch. 75.9=Mex. $3.7643
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 145¼=Tls. 68.85
@ exch. 75.9=Mex. $90.71
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 75.75
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 162
Copper Cash .. per tael 181.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	68d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 38.05
Ex., New York on London	T.T. G.$4.13¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	7/–
London	Demand	7/0¼
India	T.T.	336
Paris	T.T.	1295
Paris	Demand	1298
New York	T.T.	145
New York	Demand	145¼
Hongkong	T.T.	65½
Japan	T.T.	34½
Batavia	T.T.	378
Singapore	T.T.	33¾

Bank's Buying Rates

London	Demand	7/1
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	7/3¾
London	4 m/s. Docy.	7/4
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	7/4¾
London	6 m/s. Docy.	7/5
Paris	4 m/s.	1410
New York	o/d. Docy.	147
New York	4 m/s.	154¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 13,500 .... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .... =Mex. $0.98

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

Hk. Tls.	2.75	@	6/6¼ £1
„	1	@	1173 Fr. 13.07
„	0.66	@	136¼ Gold $1
„	1	@	37 Yen 3.01
„	1	@	15 Rupees 5.45
„	1	@	1.50 Mex. $1.50
„	1	@	— Roubles —

Hankow Market

Hankow, November 5, 1919.
FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET

Bills were offering fairly freely during the week under review, and there was also a small demand for remittance for freight. Taels T.T. on Shanghai. Rates fell from 96.8 to 96.7 and closed steady. Dollars.—The rates rose from 71.3, 71.5, buyers and sellers respectively, to 72.-72.2 and closed firm with buyers. Chinese requirements for military purposes are large. Interest 18 percent, money being tight with the Chinese. Changsha exchange: 26.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods.—There is rather more enquiry but not much business going through owing to Manchester prices being continually on the rise. Dislocation of the Cable service is again hampering negotiations.

Yarn.—The market is a little easier, but there is still a good demand and clearances continue to be brisk.

EXPORTS

A fair amount of business is reported to have been done in Wood Oil and Sesamum Seed and the prices are advancing daily.

Cotton is firm. The market for other produce remains quiet.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated November 14:

White Silk.—Further business for Europe has continued on a small scale at some Tls. 10 advance. Market is firm with certain sorts in small supply.

Tsatlees.—Mountain, 4, 5, Tls. 590, Tls. 567½.

Tsatlee Filatures. — Cloud Horse, 1, 2, Tls. 705 av. Grasshopper A. Tls. 695. Black Horse, 1, 2, Tls. 685 av. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 627½/30.

Tsatlee New Style.—Common Tls. 640.

Tussah Filatures Scoc.—Best grades have again reached Tls. 500 av. an advance of Tls. 60 this month.

FIRST GERMAN IN U.S. SINCE WAR BEGAN

Erich Hecht Of Berlin Says It Is Pleasant To Be In America Again

New York, October 2.—Among the 242 first cabin passengers arriving from Rotterdam last night on the Holland-American liner Noordam, was Erich Hecht, head of the exporting firm of Hecht, Pfieffer & Co., of Berlin. He was the first German to enter the United States since war was declared against Germany in April, 1917.

Hecht, a clean-shaven, fair-haired young man about 30 years old, spoke English fluently. He said he had a passport issued by the present Government of Germany, which had been stamped by the United States Consul General at The Hague, Holland.

When it was pointed out that America had not yet ratified the Peace Treaty Mr. Hecht said that he had been favored with a permit by the State Department at Washington to come here on a private mission, and the United States Minister at The Hague had been notified and had instructed the Consul General to stamp the passport. As everything was in order he was allowed to land. The State Department will investigate his passport.

Hecht's mission to America was to marry Miss Florence Newberger, daughter of the late Benno Newberger, tobacco merchant, who died in 1914. Miss Newberger met her fiance at the pier. They will be married at the City Hall at 9 o'clock this morning.

"I have always had a great love for America," Mr. Hecht said, "and I am glad to be back in New York after several years. It is pleasant to be in the United States after the war and the difficult living conditions in Germany.

"In addition to my wedding I have some business to attend to which will detain me three or four months. I hope to purchase some goods while here, but it is difficult for German firms to do that while the mark is worth less than four cents in American currency.

"I met Miss Newberger when I was here in 1912. We fell in love and became engaged. We corresponded until the war started, and I joined my regiment and went to the front. I served three years and was severely wounded. After my recovery I was attached to the War Office in Berlin until the end of the war. I kept up a correspondence with my fiance until America entered the war."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 22
For United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Rhesus Nov. 20
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Nov. 18

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Nov. 17
From France
Per M. M. s.s. Andre Lebon Nov. 25

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tancred	Oct.	5
Ecuador	Oct.	13
Tamaha	Oct.	13
Archer	Oct.	18
Nile	Oct.	18
West Cactus	Oct.	26
Royal Arrow	Oct.	28
Lumina	Oct.	30
West Islip	Nov.	2
West Sequana	Nov.	8
Colombia	Nov.	8
Nanking	Nov.	8
Sylvan Arrow	Nov.	9
Tascalusa	Nov.	11
Astral	Nov.	12
For Tacoma		
Manila Maru	Oct.	22
For Seattle		
Stanley	Oct.	14
West Segovia	Oct.	26
Suwa Maru	Nov.	5
Seattle Spirit	Nov.	15
For New York		
Eurymedon	Oct.	22
Bolton Castle	Oct.	22
Naneric	Nov.	4
For Vancouver		
Monteagle	Oct.	15
Bessie Dollar	Oct.	31
Empress of Russia	Nov.	1
For London etc.		
Wakasa Maru	Oct.	11
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	13
Peleus	Oct.	2
Delagoa Maru	Oct.	25
Khiva	Oct.	28
Kaga Maru	Oct.	29
Prinzessin	Oct.	30
Mentor	Nov.	6
Bendoran	Nov.	9
Yokohama Maru	Nov.	10
Carnarvonshire	Nov.	13
Glenade	Nov.	14
For Liverpool		
Alcinous	Oct.	11
Lycaon	Nov.	8
For Marseilles		
Wollowra	Oct.	16
Cape Town Maru	Oct.	20
Toyooka Maru	Oct.	28
Paul Lecat	Oct.	31
Bansei Maru 5	Nov.	1
Celebes Maru	Nov.	7
For Trieste		
Italy Maru	Nov.	14
For Copenhagen		
Rhodesia	Nov.	8
For Bombay		
Dunera	Nov.	4
For Singapore		
Lowther Castle	Oct.	16
Castor	Oct.	27
Heffron	Nov.	9
For Java Ports		
Tjikini	Nov.	13
For Calcutta		
Gregory Apcar	Oct.	28
For Hull		
Benavon	Oct.	17

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
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OLYMPIC THEATRE
PERSONAL REPRESENTATION
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LAST PERFORMANCES
Sunday (Matinee) November 16th:
"Barber of Seville and Special Ballet"
Sunday (Evening) November 16th:
Last Gala Performance
Selections from Popular Operas in which the Whole Company will take part.
Direction, A. STROK

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VICTORIA THEATRE
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16th.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
"INTOLERANCE"
ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS EVERY NIGHT.
JOIN IN AND SEE THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.
COMMENCE AT 9.15
BE IN YOUR SEATS PROMPT TO TIME.
ADMISSION $1.50 & 1.00

Amusements

New Helen Theatre
Haining Road
PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Nov.
The Greatest And Most Thrilling Pathe Serial
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
5th and 6th Episodes.
Most Exciting and Sensational Scenes, Featuring Pearl White, the Handsomest and Most Daring Screen Star.
Also showing Three Most Comical Pictures.
Sunday Matinee
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
3rd and 4th Episodes.
and Comedies.

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.
THIS EVENING (SUNDAY).
GRAND CHINESE PERFORMANCE
"White Snake Fairy Drama"
By The Celebrated Actress, Miss Lee Shueh Fang, and her Company of Seventy Artistes.
Very Gorgeous Dresses and Beautiful Stage Sceneries.
ADMISSION
$1.00 to Dress Circle for Foreigners
NEW PROGRAMME
For Monday Evening

Towa Cinema Theatre
No. 4 Woochang Road
PROGRAMME
Tonight! Tonight!
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
Episodes 11 and 12
and
Two Keystone Comedies

Amusements

Olympic Theatre
TONIGHT
November 16th
"TROVATORE"
Usual Time: 9.15 p.m.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
Under the Direction of A. STROK

LYCEUM THEATRE
Commencing Tuesday next, 18th November 1919, at 9.15 p.m.
EDGAR WARWICK'S NEW REVUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
VANITY FAIR
NEW FROCKING STAGING REPERTOIRE
A Feast of Farcical Fun and Frivolity
Change of Programme every other day
Book Now At Moutrie's.
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APOLLO THEATRE NOVEMBER 17th and 18th
We have the pleasure to announce
MARGERY WILSON
as a wild, beautiful, little sprite of the hills, supported by a brilliant cast
IN
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
A TRIANGLE DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS.
A BRIGHT ROMANCE WITH MANY HUMOROUS SITUATIONS. First of all the fight was for a job..... then for a girl, who couldn't read or write. Hence all the thrill and romance in this good Comedy-Drama. There are landscape views of great beauty which add to the interest of the picture.
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
A series of exclusive pictures and news.
"A MAIDEN'S TRUST"
Two-part Comedy. A gem from the Triangle studio and chock-full of good fun.

To-day, Matinee 3 p.m.
VALESCA SURATT
in
"THE NEW-YORK PEACOCK"
5-Part Drama.

To-night 9.15.
DOROTHY BERNARD
in
"SINS OF MEN"
5-Part Comedy-Drama.

A. D. C.
181st PRODUCTION.
"ANN"
A Sparkling Comedy in Three Acts.
BY
LECHMERE WORRALL
MONDAY, 17th November, 1919
at 9.15 p.m. Sharp
Third and Last Performance
Part proceeds to be given to the THOMAS HANBURY INSTITUTE
Booking now open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,
By Order
Wm. ARMSTRONG
Business Manager.
26139

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, Captain Geo. H. Mayne, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Talee Maru, Capt. T. Honjio, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, November 17, about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Suiyang Maru, Capt. S. Kusakari, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain W. T. Roberts, will leave on Wednesday, November 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachi Maru, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, November 20, For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, November 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, November 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 17, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangchi, Captain C. L. Crawford, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, November 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on November 29, at ——— The stetm-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Mexico Maru, Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on November 30. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, November 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on Monday, November 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain A. McMowell, will leave on Tuesday, November 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The steamer Tungus, Captain Krachmaleff, will leave Shanghai for the above port on November 19. For Freight or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road, (Telephone No. Cen. 1604).

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, November 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on December 1, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Japan Ports

KOBE.—The Str. Alps Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on November 17. THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Foreign Ports Will Be Found on Page 23

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S.. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, November 21, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8:30 a.m.

Monday, December 8, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—While the barometer stands high on the Continent, and rises at Formosa, a distinct depression appears to take shape, between lat 10° and 15° to the E of the Philippines. Fresh monsoon in the South, variable breezes on the Yellow sea. Weather very fine and relatively cool in China and at Formosa.

15.—The pressure remains high with a little decrease. Very fine and cool morning. The breeze is unsteady, backing sometimes to WSW.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight.) These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Phillippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-22 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Dec. 1	Dec. 3
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	middle of Dec.	

FOR MARSEILLES Via Singapore, Colombo and Portsaid.

*INDO MARU	1,000	S. Arai,	Nov. 20	Nov. 23

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

*AFRICA MARU	12,000	H. Yamamoto,	Nov. 26	Nov. 27
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Dec. 24	Dec. 25
*MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 27	Dec. 29

FOR KOBE

ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Nov. 10	Nov. 17

FOR SINGAPORE

MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Komiya,	Nov. 29	Nov. 30

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Nov. 29	Dec. 1

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Nov. 27	Nov. 29

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

P. & O., British India and Apcar Lines
(Companies [incorporated in] England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NOVARA" leaving about 14th December
S.S. "KASHGAR" 22nd December

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" leaves December 12

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 24th November

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Wireless Telegraphy fitted on all steamers.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CP OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

S.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, November 22
Shanghai to Victoria-Vancouver

S.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA, November 29
Shanghai to Victoria - Vancouver

S.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA, November 17
Shanghai to Manila - Hongkong

DOMINION EXPRESS
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD.
Correspondents Throughout the World.

For Fares, Tickets
and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN
Will leave Shanghai on or about 22nd November
FOR
HONGKONG and SINGAPORE
For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
P. A. COX, Agent,
Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.
26200

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
BOSTON, NEW YORK via SUEZ
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"
About November 25th
SEATTLE

S.S.	"WHEATLAND OF MONTANA"	Sails	NOV. 20th
S.S.	"ENDICOTT"	Early	DEC.
S.S.	"ELKTON"	Middle	DEC.

PORTLAND

S.S.	"WABAN"	Early	DEC.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT. FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

S. S. CADDOPEAK
About December 1st

CALCUTTA — MADRAS
via
Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon.

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE FROM SHANGHAI EVERY 10 DAYS.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Phone C. 5056 1B Nanking Road

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR HONGKONG
KOREA MARU ..... November 22

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
KOREA MARU ..... December 5
TENYO MARU ..... December 21

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

INWARD	HOMEWARD
	For San Francisco.
S.S. "BRAVECOUER" due Dec. 3rd.	S.S. "ELKHORN" Dec. 3rd.

also
"WEST CAJOOT", "WEST HELIX", "WEST HENSHAW", "WEST ISON", "WESTERN GLEN", "BAKERSFIELD", "BRAVECOEUR", "DEVOLENTE" "EDITOR", "STANLEY". "WEST CACTUS" "WEST SEGOVIA", "WEST ISLIP", "HATHAWAY", "VINITA".
arrivals to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JINKEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-President J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS) S.S. "NILE" (11,000 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S.	"CHINA"	NOV. 25th
S.S.	"NILE"	DEC. 23rd
S.S.	"NANKING"	JAN. 16th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S.	"NILE"	DEC. 10th
S.S.	"NANKING"	JAN. 3rd
S.S.	"CHINA"	JAN. 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	K. Itsuno,	Nov. 24
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	S. Takano,	Dec. 8

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports:

TSUSHIMA MARU	15,000	K. Teramoto,	Dec. 3
PENANG MARU	11,500	Later part of December	

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp via ports (May extend to Rotterdam and Hamburg according to cargo inducement).

TATSUNO MARU	T. Shirai, Nov. 15
DURBAN MARU	Second half of December

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Nov. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 17

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	K. Shibuya,	Nov. 22
TOKUSHIMA MARU	15,000	Y. Okuno, about	Dec. 25

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Nov. 22
CHIKUGO MARU	5,600	Y. Yoshida,	Nov. 25
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 2

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Nov. 19
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Mojiri,	Nov. 22
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Nov. 26
KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Nov. 29

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
SADO MARU	12,500	T. Hori,	Nov. 19

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Nov. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.25		0	dep. Peking arr.		19 50
23.45	11.42			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.45			524	arr. Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	16.40	15.05	22.16
6.55	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	16.30	14.55	22.06
7.25	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.15	14.39	21.46
12.32	14.13	15.19	73	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	13.21	11.21	16.36
18.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep.	Techow dep.	10.45	8.39	11.56
22.28	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Taianfu dep.	8.06	5.50	8.20
7.	1							8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Taianfu arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.22	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	11.58
18.33	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Linching dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.								10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.40	11.03	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow dep.	16.45	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.06	681	arr.	Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsinigchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4 50	9.20	21.25	d. Lincheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.30	15.45	a. Tsinigchow d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochuang d.	6.15	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru left Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer, from Liverpool left Hongkong on Thursday at daylight and is due to arrive in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taichi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Tsingtau and Dairen tomorrow and will sail for Dairen direct Tuesday morning. The passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 o'clock Monday night.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, from Vancouver, is due at Woosung at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning and the tenders Alexandra and Victoria with inward bound passengers and mails may be expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty at 9:30 o'clock. The Asia sails for Manila and Hongkong tomorrow afternoon and the tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shatung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kansu is due in Shanghai from Swatow on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mails of October 17, left Saigon on Friday and is due in Shanghai on November 25.

The A.L. s.s. Benoni arrived in Shanghai from the States yesterday morning.

Three Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers, Arare, Novaki and Shirayuki arrived in Shanghai from River ports yesterday.

The British cruiser Hawkins arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning and mooring off the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking, which sailed from Shanghai on November 8, left Yokohama for Honolulu and San Francisco at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Thursday, November 20.

The P. and O. s.s. Sangola is expected to leave Bombay for Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan at the end of this month.

The B. I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar, from Calcutta, is expected to arrive in Shanghai about December 4.

The B.I. s.s. Japan is expected to leave Calcutta for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai about November 22.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar from London, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on November 26.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1919

Date and Destination		Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY								
Weihaiwei and Chefoo		Shengking	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
do		Kingsing	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports		Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW								
Hongkong and Canton		Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong		Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong		E. of Asia	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia		Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.0
Dairy		Sakaki Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.3
Wenchow		Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.0
Hongkong and Canton		Tatsuno M.	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.3
London and Ports		do	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.
Manila Direct		E. of Asia	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.
Manila direct		do	..	..	10.00	..	..	9.
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)		Train				17.00	..	17.
Ningpo		Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin		Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok		Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, November 18.								
Vladivostock and Siberia		Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.0
River Ports		Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.0
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton		Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.0
Swatow and Hongkong		do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports		T'shima Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.3
Wednesday, November 19.								
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton		Sinklang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong		do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong		Sinklang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, November 20.								
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin		Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo		Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.3
Friday, November 21.								
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton		Chenan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada		E. of Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok		Penza		13.00	..	..	..	12.30

†Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	15 —	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	15 —	River ports	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov.	15 —	River ports	Kukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 —	River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	15 —	....	Kienshin	Chi.	W. & C.
Nov.	15 —	Chinwangtao	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	15 —	Tsingtau	Imizu Maru	Jan.	S. Shokai
Nov.	15 —	Canton, ports	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	15 —	Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 —	Moji	Mansei Maru	Jap	M.B.K.
Nov.	15 —	Tientsin	Arshin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	15 —	Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov.	15 —	Tsingtau	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Nov.	15 —	Tientsin, ports	Memnon	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 —	Java ports	Tjiliwong	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Nov.	15 —	....	Taishin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	15 —	Tientsin, ports	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	15 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & PORTSAID.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on November 23. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on November 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.—The Steamer **Alps Maru**, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 5 Buoy on December 8. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf in the middle of December. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saitō, will be despatched on December 25. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya will be despatched on December 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
[redacted]	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$176 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 122½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 172½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 107 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 64 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 85
E-wo Pref	Tls. 650
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 325 B.
Oriental	Tls. 235 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 345 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 55
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 33½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$187 B.
Green Island	$6.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United	Tls. 0.75
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.80
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8¼ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13½
Tlobri	Tls. 9.00
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 850 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13 S.
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 19
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 163¾

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyer

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd

Telephone No. Central 298

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov.	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Nov.	16	Portland	West Hartland	Am.	A Line
Nov.	21	N. York via Panama	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	21	Seattle	W. of Montana	Am.	A Line
Nov.	22	New York	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	22	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	25	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	25	New York v. Suez	Slavic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Nov.	29	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	30	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	30	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Nov.	—	New York v. Suez	C. of Newcastle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	1	New York via Suez	Wytheville	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	1	B'ton & N. York v. Suez	Wytheville	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	1	New York	Arna	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	3	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	3	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec.	4	Portland	West Munham	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	4	Portland	Nishmaha	Am.	A Line
Dec.	5	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec.	5	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	7	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	17	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	17	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	20	New York	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	20	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	20	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	21	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec.	23	San Fancisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	25	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	28	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	30	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	30	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes
Jan.	3	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	3	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	15	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov.	17 —	Kobe	Alps Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Nov.	17 —	Kobe, Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov.	19 —	Kobe	Bado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	19 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	22 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	22 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	25 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	26 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	29 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	2 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov.	17 —	Trieste, Marseilles	Scotland Maru	Jap.	M. M. Cie.
Nov.	20 —	London	Rheesus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22 —	Singapore	Menmon	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	22 —	London	Carnliganshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov.	23 —	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	24 —	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	24 —	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	24 —	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Nov.	25 —	Marseilles	Yonan Maru	Jap.	M. M. Cie.
Nov.	26 —	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov.	30 —	Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Dec.	— —	Marseilles & Antwerp	Comdt. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec.	3 —	Liverpool	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	3 —	London	Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	6 —	London	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	8 —	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	12 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec.	14 —	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Dec.	22 —	Marseilles, London	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov.	17 —	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	17 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	17 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov.	17 —	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov.	17 M.N.	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	18 4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	18 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	19 8.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	20 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinklang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22 D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22 —	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov.	16 2.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	16 4.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	17 D.L.	Newchwang	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	17 11.00*	Newchwang	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	18 D.L.	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	18 7.30*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov.	19 —	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S. H. & Co.
Nov.	20 10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	21 9.30*	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	21 2.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Nov.	22 D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22 10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov.	17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	22 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	23 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1874 — CENTRAL 69

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
48 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, November 17th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, November 17th.—Important Land for Sale in Route de Say Zoong, and on the Soochow Creek, in Salesroom at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 18th.—Well known Wines, Spirits and Provisions in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, November 27th.—Household Furniture at 21 Rue de Soeurs.

SATURDAY, November 29th—Superior Household Furniture and effects at 20 Studley Avenue.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Americans interested in arranging for a suitable observance of Thanksgiving Day are cordially invited to meet at the Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m. sharp, on Monday, the 17th inst.

Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul-General.

26383

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing the opening of our Offices at

No. 1 Kiukiang Road
from Monday, Nov. 17, 1919

China Pacific Commercial Co.
GENERAL
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
R. D. BUNN, Manager.

26365

NOTICE

S.S. "SEATTLE SPIRIT" FROM SEATTLE

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on Monday, 17th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Agents.

26335

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

NOTICE

The American Woman's Club will hold a regular meeting next Tuesday, November 18th, at the Carlton Cafe. The feature of the afternoon will be an illustrated lecture by Mrs. M. T. Price on the subject, "Symbolism in Chinese Life and Art." Tea will be served at four o'clock.

26384

NOTICE

Howard G. Barrie, M. D.

Announces that he has now opened his office at number 3 Nanking Road.

Telephone, Office Central 1180.

Moutrie's Building.
Second Floor.

26378

Motor Schooner "Wergeland"

Tenders invited for the above as she lies in damaged condition in Shimonoseki Harbour. For further particulars apply to Messrs Wutiu Shokwai, Shimonoseki.

26394

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

will be held in a matshed on the Bund on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th November. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE 9 A.M. ON THE 18TH INST. No exhibits can be received after that hour.

TOWN BAND.

BUFFET AND TEA ROOM.

Admission $1.00
Children 50 cents.

School children in charge of their teachers admitted between the hours of 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. or the 18th inst., and from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on the 19th inst., admission 20 cents each. Prizes will be awarded by the Committee for the best essays on the Show.

C. C. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

26353

NOTICE

On and after Monday, November 17th, 1919, we will be located in our new offices on the first floor Kelly and Walsh Building, No. 12 Nanking Road.

UNITED STATES TRADING CORPORATION, SHANGHAI.

26352

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 18th November 1919, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 7th to 18th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the
Court of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1919.

26178

Dr. S. S. SHPILBERG
Physician and Surgeon

Consulting hours:
11-1 and 4-6
Phone, North 2035

145 Boone Road

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

Will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 19th November

FOR Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19a Canton Road.
Telephone Central 1604.

26326

CODE BOOK

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE
(NEW EDITION)
Former Price $25.00
Present Sale Price for ONE WEEK ONLY $20.00
For Sale at
CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
周 梁 康 商 書 社
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

26150

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 66" x 82", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.

26318

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

26329

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

1920 MEMINDEX MEMOFILE

Refills now received

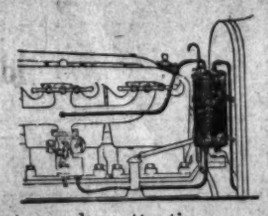
ALSO

Sets Complete

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbasck

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS

Make "Ideal" Christmas Gifts

TO close consignment, we are RETAILING a limited quantity at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Take advantage of this big reduction NOW.

Bring us your OLD PENS to be CLEANED and REPAIRED.

We have an EXPERT direct from WATERMAN'S.

NEW POINTS NEW PARTS POINTS STRAIGHTENED

C. A. ANDRESEN & SON, Inc.

Telephone C. 1860. 51a Kiangse Road.

26379

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

COAL SUPPLIES

All kinds of coal, coke, etc., supplied at moderate prices. All orders promptly attended to. For further particulars, quotations and order books, please apply to

M. J. MASTER & Co.
No. 9 Hankow Road.

26254

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, godown space, Canton Road, for four months. Telephone Central 2304.

26336

STORE to let, best location in foreign district in Nanking Road, with long lease and moderate rate of rent. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

26247 N. 19

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, four very large rooms with godowns; also have to let several suites of offices, from one to four rooms, in other buildings Central district, near this office. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26136

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPER

Do you want foreign trade connections? We can get them for you in any country. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

26371 N.26

NOTICE

We have been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. Colgate & Company's Products as and from November 1st. 1919.

HARVIE, COOKE & CO.
13 Hankow Road.

26305

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, long haired pointer-setter, male, four years old, white with brown spots, very strong, must have escaped with chain during the night of the 14th, from 35 Rue Massenet. Will finder communicate with R. Plattner, 35 Rue Massenet or phone West 422.

26386 N. 19

PROFESSIONAL

PRIVATE French lessons to little children given by a young lady. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

26373 N. 22

WANTED, French lessons from a young French lady. Please reply, stating terms, to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

26362 N. 16

DANCING LESSONS: In five lessons we guarantee to teach you the modern ball-room one-step, fox-trot and waltz. Inquire Trocadero, Astor Road, upper floor, from 5:30 p.m.

26334 N.20.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, flat, furnished or unfurnished, centrally located, as early as possible. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, immediately, board and room, or small furnished flat, by American couple. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

26342 N. 16

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room with private family, with board; or without board if Central district. Reply, stating terms, to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

26456 N. 16

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by a widow; several years' experience in China as housekeeper in private family or hotel; no objection to outport. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

26395 N. 19

LADY steno-typist desires extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

26376 N. 19

AN experienced Chinese clerk, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting and office routine, seeks position. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

26345 N. 16

WANTED by experienced stenographer, position half day, either mornings or afternoons. Advertiser has own typewriter. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

26344 N. 21

COMPETENT import and export man, until recently holding responsible position, offers his services. Unique opportunity for engaging a man of initiative and executive abilities. Al. references. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

26349 N. 18

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

26355 D. 14

AMERICAN ENGINEER offers his service for sales work. Energetic and good appearing. Has lived thirteen years in China. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

26298 N. 15

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Board. Residence.
Apply
Mrs. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, facing south, a large, double, newly furnished room with verandah and private bathroom, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Excellent cuisine, all modern comforts. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, self-contained Housekeeping Flat of three large rooms, verandah, bathrooms, pantry kitchen and servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 35. Stoves, porcelain baths and basins, electric fittings, lights and bells, geysers, telephone, and separate gas and electric meters already installed at Tls. 600 cost to occupier. Entire contents, in use two years, must be taken over at half cost, viz., Tls. 1500. Unique opportunity for married couple or two bachelors to occupy at low initial cost, upkeep and rental, and without further expense, a flat in decent locality with every convenience. Occupation December 15th. Owner going home. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

26346 N. 16

To LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for bachelors, with or without board, in private family. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

26368 N. 16

TO LET, large well-furnished room with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, and all conveniences, suitable for two bachelors. Terms moderate. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road, Telephone North 2554.

26372 N. 19

TO LET, one large furnished room and board, American family, down-town district. American married couple preferred. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

26374 N. 16

TO LET, one large furnished bedroom with private bathroom attached, full board, 304 Avenue Joffre.

26354 N. 18

TO LET, Central, a furnished room with bathroom, overlooking the river, for gentleman, without board. in private family. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

26338 N.16.

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26333

MATRIMONY

A LADY 22 years of age, wishes to correspond with gentleman with a view to matrimony, no objection to outport. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

26396 N. 16

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EXECUTIVE positions open: There are more high-salaried positions than men to fill them. Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, etc., you can prepare for promotion by study of I.C.S. Business Management, Secretarial, or Higher Accounting Course. Get out of the rut. Write today—right away. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, young man, high school graduate preferred, for store assistant. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

26377 N.16

BRITISH firm (old established), general import and export, interested in shipping, coals, metals and sundries, require a Compradore who has good connections amongst Chinese merchants, good salary and commission paid for one who can introduce business for the firm who have valuable connections in U.S.A. and Great Britain and Australia. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

26363 N. 18

WANTED, accomplished typist with thorough knowledge of shorthand. Reply, giving references and salary required, to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

26332 N.16.

MANAGER WANTED

MANAGER wanted. A long-established Import and Export house with offices in New York, London and San Francisco desires a man acquainted with conditions in Shanghai. Imports consist of metals, paper, hardware, chemicals and sundries. Exports consist of oils, egg products, nuts—in fact general Chinese products Requirements are honesty, sobriety, an understanding of conditions here and knowledge of financing, banking, etc. The salary to begin $4500 and commissions. Applicants must meet requirements as above or no reply will be given. Applications strictly confidential. Apply to Box 376. THE CHINA PRESS.

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TO LET, 8 Route des Soeurs, excellent seven-roomed residence modern. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars with J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26337

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26137

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FOR SALE, a valuable collection of 95 selected Grainophone Records, all in new and perfect condition, very little used. They include the latest waltz music and orchestra and band records by Beecham, Sir Henry Wood, and Opera records by Clara Butt, Elsa Siralia, Lazaro, etc., etc., costing about $300. Will sell the lot for Tls. 100. Also one Cabinet Victrola, No. X, as new, Tls. 85. Lowest price, no offers wanted. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

26367 N. 16

WANTED, second-hand billiard tables, must be in good condition. State price to Y.M.C.A. No. 20 Musuem Road.

26366

FOR SALE, motor car, Buick seven-Passenger, latest model, perfect condition. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 367 THE CHINA PRESS.

26370 N. 16

FOR SALE, ¼-plate Houghton's De Luxé Reflex, Zeiss-Tessar Lens, 6 aluminium double slides, leather case, excellent condition, Tls. 100. Also Westminster Enlarger, latest model, complete, for electric light, Tls. 25. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

26369 N. 16

FOX terrier puppies for sale. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS.

26375 N. 19

ONE first-class passage by Empress of Japan, sailing 22nd November, either for sale or exchangeable for passage during December. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

26381 N. 19

FOR SALE, Franklin six-cylinder touring car, just arrived from States and good as new. Owner returning to States. Inquire Horse Bazaar.

26387.

WANTED to buy an Airedale dog, six months to two years old. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

NEW Chevrolet Touring Car for sale. Tls. 500 down—balance on time, if required. Inspection invited. Address to Box 378.

NEW unused Chevrolet Touring Car for sale. Reasonable payments. Trial trip offered any time. Apply to Box 379.

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

25147

FOR SALE, lady's first-class passage to San Francisco, sailing November 25th. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

26343 N. 16

WANTED, a large safe in good condition. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

26319 N. 16

PHILATELISTS: What offers for the following new issues of German stamps (unused):—Deutsches Reich—pf. 2½ (1), 7½ (4), 10 (2), 15 (2), 20 (2), 30 (2), 75 (1); Deutsche National Versammlung—pf. 10 and 25. Reply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

To conform with U. S. Postal regulations all advertisements of Wines, Spirits and Liquors have been removed.

The Real Love Story of Joseph and the Fair Egyptian

Science Unearths an Ancient Script Which Reveals Apparently First Hand Knowledge of the Famous Biblical Romance---No Mention of Potiphar's Wife but Other Temptations Hinted

A Recently Discovered Wall Painting in a Tomb at Tel-el-Amarna Which Biblical Scholars Believe May Be a Representation of Joseph in His Chariot Following That of Pharaoh.

By Rev. C. H. Levy.

"AND Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnath-Paaneah, and he gave him to wife Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah, priest of On." (Genesis, xli:45.)

Scripture tells only this much of the romance of Joseph, the great Hebrew reformer of Egypt, and adds in a later chapter that two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, were born to the happy pair. (Gen. xlvi:20.)

But science, examining a mass of ancient vellums and papyri unearthed in ancient Egypt, has just discovered what purports to be the actual detailed story of Joseph's wooing of the fair Egyptian. It has been translated by "The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," whose headquarters are in London. And so circumstantial is it, so naive, that we must believe that the centuries-dead writer of it had access to first-hand knowledge of Joseph's love story which the Bible only mentions.

The script was in Greek and Syriac. It bears internal evidence, plain to experts, of having been copied from a Hebrew original. It is not improbable that this original was written during the very years of the captivity of Israel in Egypt and by some one who had close knowledge of all the facts.

There is no mention of the famous incident of Potiphar's wife, but there are some very interesting and striking passages which seem to show that this wilful lady was not alone in her admiration for the Pharaoh's trusted treasurer and that one of Joseph's great troubles was in successfully avoiding their attentions. The story is long and must necessarily be abridged here, but there is given some of the most striking and human passages.

In this story the father of Asenath is known as Pentephres, "a priest of Heliopolis, and a satrap of Pharaoh, exceeding rich and very sage and gentle. And he had a virgin daughter, by name Asenath, of eighteen years, tall and comely and beautiful to behold exceedingly beyond every virgin upon the earth. And she was in all things like the daughters of the Hebrews, being tall as Sarah and comely as Rebecca and beautiful as Rachel."

Many suitors came, princes and nobles, but she would have none of those. "She was kept in a high tower and saw no man."

When Pentephres heard that Joseph was coming to Heliopolis, collecting the grain during the seven years of plenty, he decided that Asenath should become the wife of the new great man in Egypt.

Runs the script:

"And Pentephres said to her: 'Lo! Joseph, the mighty one of God, cometh to us to-day, and this man is ruler of all the land of Egypt. And this Joseph is a man that worshippeth God, and a man mighty in wisdom and knowledge. Come, dearest child, and I will give thee over to him to wife, and thou shalt be to him for a bride, and he himself shall be thy bridegroom forever!'

"Then Asenath became very angry, saying: 'Wherefore, my lord father, speakest thou these words? Wishest thou to give me over as a captive to an alien and a fugitive and one that hath been sold?'

"But when Asenath saw Joseph from her window she was sore struck in the soul and her heart was crushed, and her knees were loose and her whole body trembled and she feared with great fear, and then she groaned and said in her heart: 'Alas me, miserable; where now shall I, the wretched one, go away? Or where shall I be hidden from his face? Or how shall Joseph, the son of God, see me, for that on my part I have spoken evil things about him? Alas me, miserable! Whither shall I go away and be hidden, because he himself seeth every hiding place, and knoweth all things, and no hidden thing escapeth him by reason of the great light that is in him? And now may the God of Joseph be gracious to me, because in ignorance I have spoken wicked words against him. Now, therefore, let my father give me to Joseph for an handmaid and a bondwoman rather, and I will be in bondage to him forever!'

"And Joseph came into the house of Pentephres and sat upon a chair. And Joseph looked up and saw Asenath peering out, and he saith to Pentephres: 'Who is that woman who is standing in the loft by the window? Let her go away from this house.' For Joseph feared, saying: 'Lest she herself also annoy me!' For all the wives and daughters of the princes and the satraps of all the land of Egypt used to annoy him—many wives and daughters of the Egyptians also, as many as beheld Joseph were distressed on account of his beauty.

"And Pentephres said to him: 'My Lord, that woman whom thou hast seen standing in the loft is not a stranger, but is our daughter, one who hateth every man, and no other man hath ever seen her save thou only to-day; and if thou wishest, lord, she shall come and speak to thee, for that our daughter is as thy sister.'

"And Joseph rejoiced with exceeding great joy, for that Pentephres said: 'She is a virgin hating every man.' And Joseph said to Pentephres and his wife: 'If she is your daughter, and is a virgin, let her come, for that she is my sister, and I love her from to-day as my sister.'

"Then her mother went up into the loft and brought Asenath to Joseph, and Pentephres said to her: 'Kiss thy brother, because he also is a virgin even as thou today, and hateth every strange woman even as thou hatest every strange man.' And Asenath said to Joseph: 'Hail, lord, blessed of God Most High.' And Joseph said to her: 'God, who quickeneth all things shall bless thee, damsel.' Pentephres saith then to his daughter Asenath: 'Come and kiss thy brother.'

"When Asenath then came up to kiss Joseph, Joseph stretched forth his right hand and laid it on her breast, and Joseph said: 'It is not meet for a man that worshippeth God, who blesseth with his mouth the living God, to kiss a strange woman, who blesseth with her mouth dead and deaf idols; but the man that worshippeth God will kiss his mother and the sister who is born of his tribe and the wife who blesseth his couch, who bless with their mouth the living God. Likewise, also, it is not meet for a woman that worshippeth God to kiss a strange man, for that this is an abomination in the sight of the Lord God.'

A Photograph of the Sarcophagus Chamber in the Tel-el-Amarna Tomb Where the Supposed Joseph References Have Been Found.

"And when Asenath heard these words from Joseph she was sore distressed and groaned; and as she was looking steadfastly at Joseph with her eyes open they were filled with tears. And Joseph, when he saw her weeping, pitied her exceedingly, for that he was mild and merciful and one who feared the Lord. Then he lifted up his right hand above her head and said: 'Lord God of my father Israel, the Most High and the Mighty God, who quickenest all things and calledst from the darkness to the light, and from error to truth, and from death to life, bless Thou this virgin also, and refashion with thine hidden hand and number her with thy people whom thou chosest before all things were made.'

"And Asenath rejoiced over the blessing of Joseph with exceeding great joy. Then she hasted and came into her loft by herself, and fell upon her bed in infirmity, for that there was in her joy and sorrow and great fear; and a continuous sweat was poured over her when she heard these words from Joseph, and when he spake to her in the name of God Most High. And she turned in penitence from her gods whom she was wont to worship."

Joseph left the palace of Pentephres that very day, although entreated to remain, promising to return a week later. And the tale has it that "Asenath neither ate bread nor drank water, but while all slept she herself alone was awake, and weeping and frequently beating her breast with her hand." And when one of her attendant virgins heard her weeping she asked: "What is it, my mistress, and wherefore art thou sad? And what is it that troubleth thee?" And Asenath answered: "Great and grievous pain hath attacked my head. I am infirm all over my limbs. Let me be still!" And then Asenath "took all her gods that were in her chamber, the gods of gold and of silver, whereof there was no number, and brake them up into fragments and cast them through the window to poor men and beggars."

After eight days of fasting Asenath, bewailing her lot, decided to worship God, saying: "I have heard many saying that the God of the Hebrews is a true God, and a living God, and a merciful God and pitiful, and full of mercy and gentle . . . and I will be bold and will turn to Him and seek refuge with Him."

Then Asenath prayed to God, and in this remarkable book her full prayer is given, and the prayer is answered by the angel Michael, who tells her that she will be wife of Joseph.

Joseph Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream—an Interesting Painting by Harold Speed, R. A., of the Biblical Incident That Was the Source of His Rise to Power.

Scribes of the Treasury Making Their Reports—from a Tomb Wall.

As the tale has it: "And when Asenath had ceased making confession to the Lord, lo; the morning star also arose out of the Heaven in the east; and Asenath saw it and rejoiced and said: 'Hath the Lord God then heard my prayer? for that this star is a messenger and herald of the light of the great day.' And lo! hard by the morning star the heaven was rent and a great and ineffable light appeared. And when she saw it Asenath fell upon her face upon the cinders, and straightway there came to her a man from Heaven, sending forth rays of light, and stood above her head. And as she is on her face, the divine angel said to her: 'Asenath, stand up,' and she said: 'Who is he that calleth me? for that the door of my chamber be shut and the tower is high, and how then hath he come into my chamber?

"And he calleth her a second time, saying: 'Asenath, Asenath. And she said: 'Here am I Lord tell me who thou art.' And he said: 'I am the chief captain of the Lord God and commander of all the host of the Most High; stand up and stand upon thy feet, that I may speak to thee my words.' And she lifted up her face and saw, and lo! a man in all things like unto Joseph, in robe and wreath and royal staff, save that his face was as lightning, and his eyes as the light of the sun, and the hairs of his head as the flame of a burning torch."

And then the angel said to her: "Be of good cheer, Asenath, the Virgin and pure, lo! the Lord hath given thee to-day to Joseph for a bride and he shall be thy bridegroom forever. And lo! for my part I go to Joseph and will speak to him concerning thee, and he will come to thee today and see thee and rejoice over thee and love thee and be thy bridegroom, and thou shalt be his beloved bride forever."

And on the eighth day a boy came to tell Asenath that Joseph had returned.

"Then Asenath hasted and went down the stairs to meet Joseph. And Joseph having come into the court the gates were shut and all strangers remained outside. And Asenath came out from the porch to meet Joseph, and when he saw her he marvelled at her beauty and said to her: 'Who art thou, damsel? Quickly tell me.' And she saith to him: 'I, lord, am thy handmaid, Asenath; all the idols I have cast away from me and they perished. And a man came from heaven and he said to me: "I have given thee for a bride to Joseph, and he himself shall be thy bridegroom forever; and thy name shall not be called Asenath, but it shall be called 'City of Refuge,' and the Lord God shall reign over many nations, and through thee shall they seek refuge with God Most High."'

"Then Joseph said to Asenath: 'Blessed art thou, woman of God Most High, and blessed is thy name forever. For that man came to me to-day and said those words concerning thee. And now come hither to me, thou virgin and pure, and wherefore standest thou afar off?' Then Joseph stretched out his hands and embraced Asenath, and Asenath Joseph, and they kissed one another for a long time, and both lived again in their spirit. And Joseph kissed Asenath and gave her the spirit of life, then the second time he gave her the spirit of wisdom, and the third time he kissed her tenderly and gave her the spirit of truth."

Joseph insisted that none save Pharaoh should bring them together, and after the King had sent for Asenath and her father Pharaoh "took Joseph and Asenath and set golden wreaths upon their heads, and Pharaoh set Asenath at Joseph's right hand. Then Pharaoh turned them round to face one another and brought them mouth to mouth, and they kissed one another. And Pharaoh made a wedding for Joseph and a great dinner and much drinking during seven days, and he called together all the rulers of Egypt and all the kings of the nations, having made proclamation in the land of Egypt, saying: 'Every man who shall do work during the seven days of the wedding of Joseph and Asenath shall surely die.'"

The tale does not, however, end here, for conspiracies come later, when the son of Pharaoh plots to have Joseph killed that he may possess Asenath. Conspiracies are also formed against Pharaoh himself, but the conspirators are slain.

The book states: "Then Pharaoh's son upon the same night came to his father's bed-chamber to slay him with the sword. His father's guards thereupon hindered him from coming into his father. And he on hearing that he could not enter went away in wrath. And then he and his son went away to meet Joseph and Asenath.

"And Asenath rose in the morning and said to Joseph: 'I am going to the possession of our inheritance as thou hast said; but my soul feareth exceedingly for that thou art parting from me.' And Joseph said to her: 'Be of good cheer and be not afraid, but rather go away rejoicing, in dread of no man whatsoever, for that the Lord is with thee and He himself will preserve thee as the apple of an eye from every evil.' And when Asenath reached the place of the ravine with the six hundred men, suddenly they they who were with Pharaoh's son came forth from their ambush and joined battle with those who were with Asenath, and cut them all down with their swords, and all her forerunners they slew, but Asenath fled with her chariot."

Whatever its history, it sheds a new and brilliant light upon a civilization and a great drama long passed into dust, but still living in the minds and imaginations of men.

Newest Autumn Furs by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Half Length Band of Sable on This Tunic Is a Note of the New Season

Alternately Wide and Narrow Fur Bands on Sleeves and Skirt Are Smart Touches on Autumn Gowns

The Collar, Muff and Turban of Persian Lamb Are Examples of New Fall Furs

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

FURS, that are part of the poetry of clothes, are ever interesting to women. So interesting, indeed, that for two Summers they have worn them over their semi-diaphanous Summer attire. Doubtless this fad will die, for an enduring mode must have its basis in utilitarianism, and there is small use for furs in Summer; of no use if the wearer is in the city. The chill of a day in the mountains or an evening on the seashore might justify their appearance or even their use occasionally in Summer, but the sight of furs on a city street during the warm months is incongruous.

I show you to-day the fascinating forerunners of next Winter's furs. The magnificent sable stole worn by the large left-hand figure represents the last word in luxury. Or perhaps I might better call it the next to the last word, for the last would assuredly be the coat or mantle of sable. Note also that the tunic of the wearer's costume is edged by a half band of fur. This will be a popular trimming, for those who can afford it.

The upper right-hand figure displays the high collar, the huge flat muff and the turban band that are notes of fur fashions in the new season.

The third figure gives a specimen of the artistic alternately wide and narrow rows of fur used as bandings on the cloth gowns of the Winter. The edge of the scantily gathered tunic has a broad horizontal band of the fur, with two narrower bands on either side near the hem. The bell sleeves are trimmed in the same way.

How To Choose Clothes

The high cost of living entails extra care in buying. When things are cheap, the buyer is careless, perhaps, about durability; he can not afford to be so with everything at top prices. The author of an article on "The Clothing Problem" in The Forecast (New York, September) asserts that "to look well and feel comfortable in suitable clothes" costs from 50 to 75 percent more than it did five years ago. Suits which were thirty-five dollars are anywhere from forty to seventy. Little dresses once procurable at sixteen dollars are now thirty-five while those now priced at sixteen are cheap and flimsy. Yard goods range from a fourth more to almost twice prewar prices. There are certain cardinal principles, however, the writer goes on to say, which will help in solving the clothes problem. The first of these is that the material purchased must be of good quality—good of its kind. To quote and condense his article:

"A compromise on something which eye and finger detect to be just not really good is not worth making. Such material will not recover from being soaked in a rainstorm; spots can not be removed from it without disturbing texture or dye; it will tear under strains from which better goods would escape uninjured, and, above all, it will lose its brightness and fresh color under hard wear, and will not re-dye well.

"It is going to be incumbent upon the purchaser of the family clothes to select, this year, with a care commensurate with the financial importance of this item in the ever more threatening family budget.

"Though cotton, and perhaps linen, will enter to some extent into the plans for winter clothes, especially where small children, and possibly the housewife herself, wear wash clothes part of the time, the great expense, and the great problem of winter clothing is—wool.

"The purchaser should know how to select wool—know what is pure, long-fibered, new wool; which is filled with shoddy, and which is part cotton. This does not by any means indicate that only all-wool fabrics should be considered, or that shoddy should be entirely avoided. For many uses, honest and good cotton mixtures will serve perfectly, especially for dresses. For outside garments, however, nothing can replace all-wool in its resistance to rain, damp, and wear."

It is quite possible, the writer continues, to test textiles before purchasing. Many women, he says, are timid about asking for samples. It is the purchaser's right to test the quality of the goods offered, and at present prices it is also her duty. Samples can be carried home and promptly tested, and then the order given at once by telephone. It is always possible to get the sales person to identify himself and the goods for this purpose, beyond the possibility of mistake. Moreover:

"In selecting wool, it is well to understand its peculiar characteristics, and just what it is one desires to secure in buying pure wool. The excellence of wool for garments to be used in cold climates is due to the fact that, owing to the springiness of the fibers, there is always air in the meshes. Not only does this make such fabrics light in proportion to their warmth, but it creates a layer of body-heated air which no hard, tight-fibered fabric can equal in warmth. At the same time perspiration can evaporate, so that extreme warmth, from exertion or otherwise, does not leave the body enveloped afterward with a clammy dampness.

"There is not a great deal of such wool to be found. Indeed, there is so little that if pure, long-fibered, new wool were the only kind manufactured into clothes, most of us would go without woolen clothes altogether. By far the greater proportion of woolen goods and woolen garments offered for sale are to a greater or less extent filled with shoddy.

"This word has acquired somehow more of the flavor of reproach than it deserves, in the circumstances. Shoddy is wool, indeed it is sometimes very heavy, warm wool; but it is reworked, made over from short ends of factory goods, tailors' pieces, and stuffs salvaged by the rag-pickers. A more general ability to discriminate would lead, in time, to a general refusal to pay for shoddy as new wool.

"All heavy outer garments should, if possible, be of new wool. It wears longer and stands up under the abuse which all other garments get from time to time. Dresses for indoor wear, or wear under a coat, may be of part shoddy even where warmth is a great consideration.

"There are no tests of wool cloth for shoddy which are entirely decisive for the amateur, since the length of fiber of pure, new wool varies from one inch to eight. An element of 'judgment' is necessary. But if the goods be carefully unraveled and the length of fiber observed, anything less than a one-inch minimum should be considered shoddy. Moreover, if the staple is even an inch long and is soft and twisted rather evenly, it is new wool, but if short, wiry, and matted, it is shoddy. An ordinary reading-glass will magnify sufficiently to make this examination very easy.

"In addition to this guidance, we may be sure that a certain class of woolen goods is hard to adulterate, and hardly likely to contain shoddy. These are the worsteds in which the weave shows. In broadcloths, and other matted textures in which no weave is seen, it is hard to detect short hairs.

"It is comparatively easy to determine whether there is cotton in wool goods. For house-dresses and for little girls' dresses which are to be worn in steam-heated or otherwise well-warmed places, cotton and wool may make a highly desirable mixture. But there should be no cotton in those garments worn for the sake of warmth.

"The simplest tests for cotton in wool are the following: observe the cut ends of the threads; if there is cotton, there will be a difference in the appearance, the wool ends being kinky, uneven, and wiry, with the 'life' of animal hairs, while the cotton fiber will show an even, tufted end. If several strands are unraveled and then broken, it will be found that wool fibers merely pull apart, while cotton fibers snap. If a further test is desired, touch a match to these fibers; a slow burning, with the characteristic odor of burned hair and a crisp ball of ash, will reveal the wool; cotton will crackle briskly as it burns, give out no similar odor, and leave practically no ash.

"It should be remembered that mohair and alpaca make no claim to be all-wool. In these a cotton thread will always be found.

"A more drastic method of determining whether cotton is present is to boil a sample of goods in a weak solution of caustic potash or potash lye. If a sample thus treated completely dissolves it is pure wool. Any threads that remain will be cotton."

Coming next to silk, the writer states his belief that pure, unweighted, long-fibered silk is probably not rarer than it was in the days of our grandmothers; but the demand is so much greater that it can not all be met by the filament which the silk worm spins out to four thousand feet. Some of it must be broken fiber—a second-grade product, called spun silk. There will also be cotton mixed with silk, especially in satins, velvets, and brocades. Moreover, the mercerisation of cotton has reached a point where this material may easily masquerade as silk.

"The silk fiber is often weighted, too, with metallic salts and dyes, and where this weighting is too great it seriously interferes with the wearing qualities of the silk. Indeed, this latter adulteration is said to be one of the chief reasons for the poorer wearing qualities of modern silk.

"Burning is the best test to determine the quality of silk. Pure silk (like wool, an animal fiber) will burn with an odor like burning feathers. Cotton gives forth no such odor. Careful examination of raveled fibers will often reveal fuzzy strands that can be recognised as cotton, and will also determine the length of the filament that went to make the thread.

"Silk that is heavily weighted will leave an ash the size and shape of the original sample, which will, however, crumble at the slightest touch. Weighting can also be discovered by washing a sample; the goods will turn flimsy and cottony if weighted. This is especially true of imitation pongee, of which there is a great deal on the market. In general, the softer silks are far less likely to weighted, and in general give better service than the heavy, rustling silks."

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

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An instaneous remedy for blackheads, oily skin, and enlarged pores.

Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

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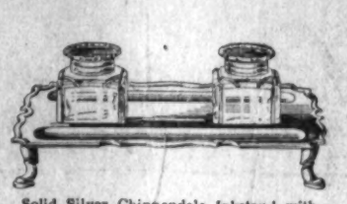

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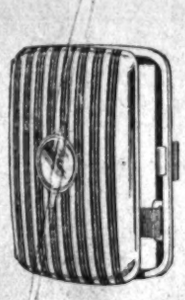

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PRESENTS

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Your New Linoleum

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

ONE of the most popular and most durable of floor coverings is linoleum. It was previously used almost exclusively in kitchen or bathroom, but to-day its manufacture is so much improved that we find it used in every room in the house.

There are two kinds of linoleum —the printed and the inlaid. In the first kind the pattern is only printed on one side of the material, while in the other the material is made so that the color and pattern extend clear through. A short period of wear will rub off the pattern of the first kind easily, while the inlaid linoleum will wear down to its coarse canvas back without losing its color.

Naturally, inlaid costs more. A good grade cannot be bought for less than $2.00 or $2.50 a square yard, but even this expense is justified by the great durability of a good quality.

Once in a while some one writes me that they have been so unwise as to put oilcloth on the floor. This, of course, is merely money wasted.

The whole secret of success in using linoleum is to have it properly laid. This should never be done on a cold or damp day, because then the material is contracted and will not stretch or be sufficiently pliable to wear well. Linoleum should always be run the longest way of the room and the seams of the pattern should match. But most important, it should be allowed to "give" on the floor for a week or more before finally being tacked into place.

In order to make it insect proof the edges along the baseboard, pipes or other places, should be covered with cement. Only by doing this will the cracks be insect proof. There is a special cement for this purpose which comes in a small jar and this also makes the crevices waterproof. Thin, metal stripping about an inch wide may be bent over and used for the same purpose.

Laying linoleum is not an easy job and should not be attempted by the amateur. Most firms that make a specialty of linoleum have men who will lay it the right way.

Since linoleum is a composition in which rubber forms a large part, it is particularly affected by grease. Fine linoleums, if properly treated, need scarcely be scrubbed at all. In fact they should not be, as it is the scrubbing with strong washing powder or soap which rots the material too rapidly.

A good linoleum in a dining room or hall may be easily waxed with several coats of floor wax. This will protect the material and, at the same time, render the pattern more brilliant. Such a floor need never be scrubbed—merely wiped off with a damp cloth.

In rooms where the linoleum has very hard wear, it is a good plan to treat it to a couple of coats of shellac or waterproof varnish. This protects it, makes it waterproof and keeps the pattern bright.

Wood floors, while most attractive, require a great deal of care and, unless of the very best narrow matched wood, show wear plainly. If linoleum is going to be used, the flooring can be of much cheaper, coarse boards. This will be a saving.

Linoleum is now manufactured in artistic patterns suitable for all the rooms of the house. It is particularly adaptable to a children's playroom or nursery where there is likely to be something spilt and where there is much wear and tear. A bedroom covered from end to end with art linoleum needs only a small bedside rug and can be easily kept clean. Even in the living room or dining room there are parquet patterns which look like the finest wood. Such patterns do not have the harsh glossy finish of the common linoleum, but a dull art finish which is extremely attractive.

The home-maker who is seeking for materials which require little upkeep and attention in cleaning will do well to inspect the newest linoleums at the best shops. When of good quality and rightly laid, they make permanent floor coverings of great beauty and ones that require the least possible care.

"Her mirror tells a pleasing story to the woman who has acquired the exercise habit."
Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

The Exercise Habit

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

WHEN you form the exercise habit see that it becomes a daily habit and one that cannot be broken except during some period of marked and unusual stress. In this regularity lies one of the greatest values of exercise.

There are exercises that reconstruct, build over, and there are exercises that destroy, chiefly by excess. I am going to tell you of the first sort. The second may be dismissed as violent exercises. Violence is always a destroyer of beauty. Excessive exercise with heavy dumbbells, whose weight exceeds the strength of the person wielding them, I mention as one of the worst of these destroyers.

I have often declared that I disapprove of heavy exercise for women. Extreme physical effort taxes the strength and leaves its marks upon the countenance, writing the heavy disfiguring characters of fatigue. It overdevelops the muscles, robbing the figure of its soft, delicate outline, making it bumpy, unseemly and masculine.

Exercise for women should have three aims. First, securing as much fresh air as is needed. Second, as much motion and adjustment of the internal organs as are needed for health. Third, for the correction of such habits as are threatening to the health and disfiguring to beauty.

A simple exercise that I have long used when I noticed a tendency of the shoulders to sag forward is to place my arms behind me, bend them at the elbows and thrust between the back and elbows my umbrella or a handy cane.

The temporary support drew my shoulders far back and expanded the lungs so greatly that it became my favorite exercise. In this attitude I walk about the room many times, or, standing before the open window, tightly close my lips and breathe deeply. This I continue for fifteen minutes unless my arms grow weary. In such a case I cease for a time, beginning again in a few minutes after I have rested. In all exercises you must stop short of the point of fatigue.

For the sagging abdomen slow, regular bending exercises are best. Stand with the arms raised above the head and the palms forward. Keep the elbows straight. With a slow, sweeping motion bend forward until the tips of the fingers reach the floor in front of you. This is difficult, especially for the stout, and for those with muscles stiffened from lack of use.

When you have mastered this exercise by practice thrust the hands, clasped at the finger points, as far back between the knees as you can. In this way a semi-circle is described at one sweeping motion, and the abdominal muscles are strengthened at the same time and the abdominal organs stimulated.

For inactive, heavy back muscles the rotary trunk motion is best. Bend the body forward from the waist line and swing the upper part of the body slowly around as though the waist were a pivot. Move the trunk slowly to the right as far as it will go, then to the left as far as possible. Sway slowly from the extreme right to left and back again, being careful not to wrench the body. These last two exercises are invaluable in the cure of constipation.

To remedy a muddy complexion there is nothing better than setting your sluggish liver to work. The exercises I have just described will aid wonderfully in that most necessary duty. So will walks long enough for sufficient exercise, yet not long enough to exhaust you.

Beauty's Question Box

I SUFFER greatly from calloused spots on the soles of my feet, which also swell badly from too much standing. What should I do for them?—O. T. C.

Your feet should be bathed every night in a foot-tub containing warm water. The addition of an ounce of borax to a gallon of water will be found very helpful. Lemon juice sprinkled freely in the water is another means of alleviation. Callouused spots may be removed from the sole by planing off the rough surfaces with pumice stone.

KINDLY tell me what causes my neck to itch so very badly every time I apply powder.—JEANETTE F.

It is evident that the powder you are using contains some ingredient that is irritating to your skin. Do not use that powder any more. Try a little pure rice powder or have the following made up for you:

Best talcum powder....½ pound
Boracic acid.....½ dram
Calcine magnesia.....1 dram
Powdered Florentine orris root.....1-5 ounce

MY hair is straight and ugly. I would like to have pretty, becoming waves and be able to do it up in the latest mode. Can you suggest anything?—B. F.

If you insist on going contrary to nature and acquiring curly hair regardless of your natural endowment, then you should moisten your hair at night with the following before rolling it up loosely on the regular kid curlers:

Gum tragacanth.....¾ ounce
Oil of sweet almonds..½ dram
Rosewater .....1 pint

Also remember that the best style for you is one that is most becoming to your face. Don't insist on fixing your hair in the newest mode unless you are sure it will bring out your best points.

I SUFFER very badly from a predisposition to "nerves." I cannot even sit still at the theatre because my nerves are so ragged. What causes this?—C. A.

Your overwrought state of nerves is a woman's most common affliction and gives her face that prematurely aged look that is so often commented upon. It has many causes. Sometimes it is bad heredity. Or else, stimulants taken by the victim may occasion it. I don't mean alcohol, necessarily, though that will produce it also, but tea and coffee, and frequently a too excessive use of headache powders. However, I firmly believe that the chief cause of nervousness is intemperance, not of the so-called stimulants, but of mental habits. Worry causes a thousand breakdowns, but work never caused a single one.

IS massage treatment ever given in such a way as to prove actually injurious instead of helpful?—MRS. E. P.

Injudicious massage is often given by one inexperienced in the art of administering it. Nor can wrongly applied massage do any good. It simply makes bad matters worse. Frankly, more actual harm may follow from fifteen minutes' violent pulling and hauling than weeks of expert treatment can possibly correct. Any one attempting home treatment should first be sure of using the proper method, which can be learned by observing some one of experience or by following closely the written directions of an expert.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Stewed Fruit, Cereal, Coffee.	Oranges, Cereal, Poached Eggs with Asparagus Tips and Chopped Sweet Red Peppers, Coffee.	Prunes, Oatmeal, Toast, Coffee.	Grapes, Cereal, Waffles, Coffee.	Canned Fruit, Mackerel with Broiled Peppers, Hashed Potatoes, Coffee.	Scrambled Eggs with Parsley, Toast, Coffee.	Baked Apples, Sausage Balls, Hashed Potatoes in Cream Sauce, Toast, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Scalloped Cabbage, Fried Eggplant, Jellied Toasted Biscuits, Apple Sauce.	Green Pea Omelet with Bacon, Cookies, Tea.	Creamed New Turnips with Beef Extract, Whole Wheat Bread, Banana and Loganberry Sponge, Tea, Jumbles.	Cream of Dried Pea Soup, Croutons, Pineapple Shortcake, Corn Bread, Fruit Sauce.	Steamed Rice Loaf with Tomatoes and Peas, Lettuce Salad, Tea.	Baked Corn Custard with Pimientos, Graham Bread, Gingerbread,	Roast Beef, Brown Gravy, Browned Potatoes, Glazed Onions, Spiced Grapes, Celery, Washington Cream Pie, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Left over Ham in Casserole with Potatoes, Buttered Beets, Green Peas, Baking Powder Biscuits, Cocoanut Custard.	Herring with Cream Sauce, Baked Potatoes, Stuffed Tomatoes, Pear Compote.	Brown Beef Stew, Carrots, Riced Potatoes, Favorite Pickles, Upside-down Apple Pie.	Planked Pork Chops with Vegetables, Cabbage Salad, Apple Sauce, Steamed Pudding, Hard Sauce, Coffee.	Potato and Mushroom Pie, Braised Onions, Spinach, Banana, Cherry and Pineapple Salad, Coffee.	Cream Spinach Soup, Cannelon of Beef, Tomato Sauce, Boiled Rice, Carrots, Currant Jelly Trifle.	Cinnamon Toast, Stuffed Prunes, Cocoa.

Tested Apple Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts

Baked Apple Sauce.

WASH, pare and core 6 large apples. Cut in quarters or eighths. Place in a baking dish with ¾ cup sugar and ½ cup water. Cover and bake slowly about 3 hours, when apples will be a beautiful red color.

Baked Apple Ice Cream.

WASH, pare and core tart apples. Sprinkle lightly with sugar and grated lemon rind and bake until tender. Press apples through sieve. Add the juice of 2 lemons and 2 cups of sugar to 4 cups of sifted apple pulp. Stir well, chill, add 1 quart thin cream, scalded over hot water, and freeze.

Apple and Nut Salad.

WASH, peel and cut apples in small cubes. Blanch the nuts and break in pieces. Marinate the diced apples and nuts with a little olive or other vegetable oil and lemon juice for half hour. Drain well, add sliced celery and enough mayonnaise or cooked dressing to moisten. Serve on heart lettuce leaves in cups made by scooping the pulp from bright-red apples. The edges of the apples may be scalloped with a sharp knife. The apple cups may be kept fresh in ice cold water until ready to serve. Any other nuts may be substituted for the English walnuts.

Baked Apples.

WASH and core tart apples. Score around centre with a sharp knife by making two circular cuts through skin, leaving a half-inch band around apple midway between blossom and stem ends. Place in baking dish and fill cavities with sugar and nutmeg or cinnamon to taste. (For 6 apples allow ½ cup sugar and ¼ teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon. If nutmeg is used add a few drops lemon juice and a grating of lemon rind to each apple.) Pour a little boiling water around apples and bake until they are soft, basting frequently with syrup in the baking dish. Serve cold with or without cream.

Hard Sauce.

WASH 1-3 cup butter and then cream it by beating until smooth and creamy. Gradually add 1 cup sifted powdered sugar, beating constantly, and 1-3 teaspoon lemon extract and ½ teaspoon vanilla extract.

Apple Ball Sauce.

WASH, pare and shape apples into balls, using a French vegetable cutter. Boil 1 cup sugar with ¾ cup water, 5 or 6 cloves and a grating of lemon peel about 10 minutes. Add ½ cup apple balls and cook until soft. Skim from syrup. Then cook ½ cup balls and when soft remove from syrup. Repeat, using ½ cup balls. When all the balls are tender cook syrup until thick and pour around the balls on a glass serving dish.

Apple Fritters.

WASH, core, pare and cut apples in 1-3 inch slices. Sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice and powdered sugar. Cover and set aside for an hour. Drain, dip pieces in a batter made like this: Mix and sift 1 cup flour, 1 tablespoon sugar and ¼ teaspoon salt. Gradually add 2-3 cup water and heat well. Add ½ tablespoon vegetable oil (olive or substitute) and beat again. Fold in 1 stiffly beaten egg white. After pieces are dipped fry in deep fat and drain on unglazed paper. Serve hot on a folded napkin with hard sauce.

Mock Whipped Cream.

SOAK 1 teaspoon gelatine in 1 tablespoon cold water for 20 minutes. Dissolve in 1 tablespoon boiling water and add to 1 can evaporated milk. Beat with a Dover egg-beater and chill. Then heat until thick. Add 1 or more tablespoons sugar and 1-3 teaspoon vanilla.

Apple and Pistachio Salad.

WASH, pare, core and slice thin crosswise a ripe, well-flavored apple. Sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice to keep from discoloring. Place 2 or 3 of the thin slices on a crisp bed of heart lettuce and sprinkle with French dressing. Sprinkle apple with finely chopped pistachio nuts and place a piece of maraschino cherry in the centre of each plate of salad.

Mock Mince Meat.

MIX 1½ quarts chopped apples with 1½ quarts chopped green tomatoes. Drain thoroughly, add 4 cups brown sugar, 1 1-3 cups mild vinegar, 3 cups seeded raisins, 3 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon clove, ¾ teaspoon allspice, ½ teaspoon mace, ½ teaspoon pepper, 2½ teaspoons salt and a dash of paprika. Bring slowly to boiling point, cook gently about 3 hours, add ¾ cup butter, mix well and seal in sterilized jars.

Apple and Date Salad.

WASH, pare and cut 2 large apples into small pieces. Sprinkle with a little lemon juice to keep from discoloring. Wash 1 large bunch of tender celery and cut in small pieces. Pour boiling water over 1 pound of dates, stir and remove from water. Drain and dry thoroughly, placing them in the oven for a few minutes if necessary. When cold cut each date into several pieces, removing stones. Mix apples, dates and celery and add mayonnaise or cooked dressing as needed. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with celery tips and shredded dates.

Quick Apple Cake.

MIX and sift 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon salt and 4 teaspoons baking powder. Work in ¼ cup butter or butter substitute. Beat 1 egg, add 1 cup milk and stir into dry ingredients. Turn the mixture into a greased pan. Wash, pare, core and slice 2 or 3 apples. Press them, core side down, into the top of the dough, all over the cake. Sprinkle generously with sugar and spice (nutmeg or cinnamon) and bake in a rather quick oven. A little lemon juice may be sprinkled over the apples if nutmeg is used as flavoring. Serve with lemon sauce, cream or mock whipped cream.

Apple Sauce Pie.

ADD 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour and juice and grated rind of 1 lemon to 2 cups tart apple sauce. Beat 3 egg yolks, add to the sauce and pour into a pie plate lined with flaky pastry. Bake until firm in centre and cover with a meringue made of 3 egg whites beaten with 3 tablespoons sifted powdered sugar and flavored with a few drops of lemon juice. Brown meringue slightly in a slow oven. Serve cold. Many people consider orange peel a more acceptable flavoring for apple pie than lemon or lemon peel. It, at least, affords a change occasionally.

Apple Pie.

LINE pie plate with paste. Wash, pare, core and slice 5 or 6 tart apples. Arrange a layer of the sliced apples evenly in pie plates. Mix 2-3 cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and a grating of lemon rind. Sprinkle over apples, reserving half for second layer of apples. Pile on remainder of apples and sprinkle with remaining sugar mixture. Dot lightly with butter. Wet edges of under crust with ice water (or cold water), cover with upper crust and press edges together. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven. If cinnamon is preferred omit nutmeg and lemon and use ¼ teaspoon cinnamon.

Baked Apple Dumplings.

ROLL plain paste very thin and cut in squares. Wash, pare and core 6 medium-sized apples and place 1 apple on each square. Fill cavities with sugar and add a pinch of cinnamon, a grating of nutmeg and a small piece of butter to each apple. With cold water or with white of egg wet edges of pastry and fold points over apples. Place in a dripping pan and pour around the dumplings 1 cup boiling water in which has been placed ½ cup sugar, ¼ cup butter and ½ teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in a rather quick oven until apples are soft. Just before removing from oven brush over with slightly diluted egg white and sprinkle with sugar. Serve with cream, hard sauce or creamy sauce.

Worthwhile Hints for Busy Housewives

Removing Gum.

TO make a piece of gum easy to remove from woolen goods pour a little kerosene on it.

Saving Oilcloth.

OILCLOTH on the kitchen table or cabinet will last much longer if pieces of oilcloth are tacked underneath the corners.

Cleaning the Sweeper.

COMB the bristles of the carpet sweeper with a steel comb such as furriers use. Then wipe the brush with a piece of cheesecloth wrung in kerosene.

Cleaning Out Burners.

KEEP an old steel knitting needle near the gas range for use in cleaning out the holes in the burners.

To Whiten Rice.

TO make rice perfectly white add a teaspoon of lemon juice to the water in which it is boiled.

For Your Rubbers.

TO prevent rubbers from wearing out so quickly at the heels paste a little piece of old velvet inside each heel.

Boiling Cracked Eggs.

ADD a quarter teaspoonful of vinegar to the water in which cracked eggs are to be boiled to prevent their boiling out.

When Baking Pies.

A TABLESPOON of flour sifted into the sugar used in a pie will prevent the juice running out while it is baking.

Less Furnace Dust.

LAY damp cloths over the register when the furnace is shaken to prevent the house being filled with dust.

Make Your Own Rugs

By Rene Bache.

THE making of rag rugs, a very old household industry, practically forgotten save in a few out-of-the-way places, has come back. But the method is altogether new and different from the old method.

Our great-grandmothers used to cut all sorts of rags into strips, make the latter into braids and sew the braids together. The new-fangled kind of rag rug is crocheted.

Any sort of rags will serve the purpose. Old stockings scissored round and round, flour bags cut into strips, old sheets—all kinds of stuff that folks have been accustomed to throw away. Discarded frocks, gingham aprons, or whatever else was formerly consigned to the rag-bag will do first-rate for making rag rugs.

Home rag making was a development of war conservation. For fabrics as well as foods, textile materials as well as other prime necessaries of existence, had to be saved in the days now happily passed.

The new-fashioned rag rug is remarkable for the simplicity of its manufacture. Any child can learn the art easily. The strips obtained in the manner above described are sewn end to end, being thus made of any length desired, and wound into balls. A big wooden crochet needle—a whittled stick with a notch near the end will serve—does the rest.

The crocheting is done in plain stitch, and the rug can be made of any shape, size or color. A smart little girl can learn to do it in ten minutes. Of course, the colors would ordinarily be determined (in suitably arranged patterns) by the materials that happen to be available.

One may, however, dye the rags in colors to suit. It is cheaply done, with the help of ordinary Easter-egg dyes.

Old skirts, worn-out shirts, even discarded pantaloons will furnish good stuff for rag rugs. But cotton rags are best because moths do not attack rugs made of them.

Such rugs wear remarkably well. Furthermore, they can be washed —a point of no small importance.

Fashion, actually, has taken up rag rugs. If one would be convinced of the fact, proof is offered by the conspicuous displays of them made nowadays in the windows of the principal department stores in our cities.

As might be imagined, these rugs are not home-made; nor, as a matter of fact, is their raw material a domestic product. They are manufactured from cotton rags imported from China in great quantities.

These rugs are very cheap. They are also very dirty when they arrive, but they are put through a steam-cleaning process, dyed in pretty colors—all the hues of the rainbow, in fact—and woven by machinery.

The Chinese, all of them, wear cotton clothes. And they throw away nothing—not even their rags. At the same time, it seems never to have occurred to them to convert them into carpets.

The supply derivable from the Orient is practically unlimited. Recognition of its possibilities has opened up a new source of profit to American carpet manufacturers, who are now importing the rags to make floor coverings.

These rugs are cheap. They are also very pretty. But just as pretty ones can be made at home, if the simple know-how is acquired, and they cost almost nothing at all.

Straight Lines In Fall Fashions

Glimpses Into The Season's Prospects, Both Of Paris Models And American Adaptations

(New York Tribune)

Just as the Winter fashions is standing on the threshold, it were, there is evident a large certainty as to what they really l be. The silhouette is the ng—the crux of the whole tter—and about it hang all of controversies and the argunts pro and con. For so many sons past we have indulged in straight and uninterrupted line t we find ourselves utterly k into the habit and quite unling to make any decided nge without some very good son for so doing.

It has become an established t, whether or not every one o is interested cares to regnise it, that the American man has a mind of her own th regard to fashion. No ger will she allow a new style be foisted upon her just beuse it is new and regardless of ether it suits the exigencies of r figure and her needs.

She has not always been so dependent in the matter of thes, whatever may have been r insurgent ways along other es. For many years she folwed blindly what the Parisian utourier said she must do in e way of radical changes from ason to season. She enlarged r sleeves or she stiffened her irts or she consented to hobble and down the street with the eatest alacrity, if only she were ld that it was the latest thing do. But since the war, and cause of the interruptions in ansportation, not only of othes, but of ideas, she has dded out in a distinct character her own. Because it is characteristic and her own it is holly charming and delightful.

For this season the pannier and e hoop skirt have been suggested to us. We are looking them er. As a mass we women are onsidering whether we will de ide to adopt them as a regular hing in our lives or whether we ill leave them waiting coldly on he curb unnoticed in the light of ur daily wearing apparel. And or those of varying tastes there re varying styles of apparel, for n New York can be found just ow everything from the latest Parisian creation to the latest eak costume made for the adornment only of the Greenwich Village maiden. In between are ast gradations of style—something to suit every taste and every pocketbook, though as yet t is almost too early to say just exactly what the prevailing style will be. It takes a month or two for the new ideas to take root or to be rejected and for a normal relation to be established between the woman and her new Winter attire.

As for the American fashions, those which have appeared and have been shown as picked favorites are still on the straight and simple lines. The chemise dress is "the thing" among the most fashionable houses showing their new Fall things. It is a long chemise frock, usually, and because of this it has an underskirt used to break the monotony of the line.

A chemise dress, to look its best, should be worn very short, because it is only in this way that the proportion can be gracefully cared for. This the French women do to perfection. They put on a dress of scant proportions and simple lines, they wear it very short, it has no sleeves to speak of—and the effect of the whole is so near perfection that it cannot help but be charming. After them, our chemise dresses with their underskirts added and their sleeves properly lengthened look just a bit heavy and overdone. They make one feel as though a bit of slicing here and there would not damage their souls in the least. In other words, they look like adaptations—which they are—and adaptations are never as good as are originals. It is just a little lesson to the effect that if the American women do not like Paris fashions as they come and without changes then they really should have distinctive fashions of their own which, after all, will be better suited to their figures.

In Paris the dressmakers think American women are pining away for Parisian fashions, because the American soldiers were so enchanted with the French women. In one of their papers they printed an article to this effect, saying that the soldiers had gone home raving over the beautifully dressed French women to such an extent that, from now on, American women would accept nothing but Paris fashions. The case does not seem to be as bad as that. As a matter of fact the French women are beautifully gowned, but they dress according to their type, which is short and rounded and plump, whereas an American woman is rather more tall and thin when she is taken as a type.

As the models passed by at the openings in Paris, they were lovely to behold. One could not imagine greater appropriateness of dress than theirs. Now, since those same gowns have been imported and one sees them on the models in New York, somehow they have lost a little of their flavor. They are beautiful, but the girls who wear them are better suited to another type of garment if the truth is looked squarely in the face. They are Americans after all, and that as a type is far different from the French.

The first thing that a woman thinks about wearing during these present coolish days is the one-piece dress, and never before has this garment been developed to such a remarkable degree of simplicity and beauty. There are no extra bits of gingerbread anywhere to be seen. All of the lines are pure—calculated to make the wearers look their best.

One of the best of the blue serge or wool velour street models has but the slightest trimming, all of the attention being given to the fit and the cut. Worn with tight turbans and interesting looking veils, these dresses are the smartest things seen just now at the smart gathering places of women. And usually the hat is dark, also. The color, if there is any, is in pipings or bits of embroidery on the dress.

A blue serge dress from Paris has everything to recommend it for the wear of the American woman, with little or no adaptation. It is cut on the chemise line for a foundation. Then, just at the hips below the low waisted belt there is the slightest sort of a puff made by running three little tucks for about six inches across either hip. The front of the dress is cut to an inch or two below the belt, and the sides left by this cut are turned back and faced with the same material to make revers. With this is worn a frill of handkerchief linen pleated and hemstitched in the daintiest way, and this in its turn is attached to a little hand-sewn vest which shows only the ghost of itself between the rever and the frill.

Another frock for Fall street wear is made of a light weight silk duvetyne. There is no material lovelier when it comes to the weighty consideration of lines. It has a way of assuming the most graceful line possible to the figure with which it is concerned, positively transforming any tendency to heaviness or overweight. This frock has for its waistcoat a square pleated organdie running up into a high wired collar of lace and showing a little lace bow directly under the chin. This is one of the new ideas for Fall—the high collar. Somehow the high collar has a very dressed-up look about it. It is not nearly so negligee a thing as the low neck under a suit, and it has the advantage also of setting off a certain type of tailored hat in the best possible way.

Many of the new street frocks are made with low, long waists. They reach either to a normal waistline, which is pressed down to the very last possible inch, or they drop several inches below this point, all according to the size and proportions of the figure wearing them. This is also true of evening dresses; the older they grow as the season shows new models, the longer the waistlines seem to become. Many of the bodices are low waisted and quite straight in cut, so that, if the figure is well corseted, the effect is a perfectly flat front—something which seems much to be desired in this nation that loves the long, straight line.

The new evening dresses are showing a good deal of draping, and with the heavier materials are combined exquisite shades of silk net and chiffon, the former material being perhaps the most popular. Silk net can be done into ruffles and bouffant puffs to the last limit of pannier and hip effects. In Paris some of the designers, are positively partial to the hoop skirt with layers of maline and lace falling over it. For young girls' party and dance dresses these are the hits of the season, though for older women no doubt the draped gowns will be more in favor.

Along with all the picturesqueness to which the season's clothes are tending, the hats hold their own. Of course, there is always room for the picture effect in hats. Drooping plumes twist around huge brims and fall over the shoulders, regardless of the fact that they cost enough to scare a millionaire. From out of the closet and moth balls can come all of the plumes of bygone days, stored away to bide the hour of their revival.

When the hats are not rolling and plumed they are apt to verge to the other extreme and be made with the utmost simplicity of line or actually with no trimming at all.

Bites From A Bitter Being

The maternal instinct in some women is so pronounced that they are unhappy unless they are making a baby out of some doddering millionaire.

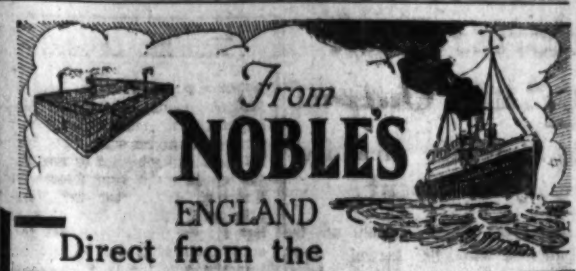
Men have very often said that they wouldn't marry the best woman in the world, and after they marry they find that they haven't.

In these modern days of freedom of thought the marriage knot is often the marriage not.

To me there are only two kinds of dangerous women—blondes and brunettes.

Why is it that some women refuse to bear children but delight in being a stepmother to a lap dog?

If men grew as tall as their ideals were high, some of them would not be able to see over the gutter curbstone.



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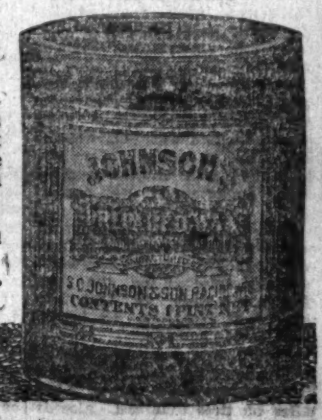

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How to Freshen the Complexion and make the Powder Stay on

There are times when you would give all you own to look your very best. Whenever you like it can be done. Before you powder, take a little bit of

POND'S Vanishing Cream

on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears. You can feel the tenseness around eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual. *The powder will stay on two or three times as long.* Do this always before powdering—it makes the skin appear more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarrass you by coming out in a wretched shine.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1919

TIRES GO 13,000 MILES MAKING NEW RECORD

Tacoma Business Man Gets Unusual Service From Goodyears

Four thousand miles—from Tacoma to Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, and return through San Francisco—on a set of tires that had already delivered 7,000 miles of service; this is the achievement that has just been completed by Mr. Ralph H. Shaffer, a prominent business man of Tacoma, Wash., in a Franklin sedan, equipped with Goodyear cord tires.

The manner in which he set about on this tour through six western states, equal in distance to a tour across the continent, with only one spare tire, exhibits graphically the confidence he had in his tires to withstand the trip. He was compelled to use this spare only when near the end of the tour, one of the wheels of his car was crushed by another car. At this time another tire was put into service, as it was already mounted on the wire wheel which replaced the crushed one.

A few years ago no motorist would have had the temerity to start on a 4,000 mile trip, including 500 miles of blistering desert waste land, with only one spare tire to act as "utility" to four tires that had already delivered satisfactory mileage. That such a trip can be made in our western country with the mountains and deserts is an indication of the rapid strides that have been made in the building of tires.

For a long period tires were the source of more annoyance than was caused by the mechanism of the car, but now the better grades of tires have caught up in the effort to reduce the worries of the driver to a minimum.

This trip through six Western states offered some of the worst road conditions possible. Many roads were being repaired and many tedious detours made over roads that existed by courtesy only.

Over the deserts of Utah, New Mexico and California the heat was intense and the sand deep, yet no trouble was experienced with tires or motor. Up and down the Sierras and the Cascades their performance was equally good.

At Los Angeles Mr. Shaffer, in company with several Goodyear officials looked over the site which has been selected for the new Goodyear factory in that city which will represent an investment of $20,000,000.

From Los Angeles he returned to Tacoma via San Francisco, having completed a tour of 4,000 miles on tires that had already gone nearly twice that far, with no other trouble than the changing of a wheel, caused by being backed into by another car.

Such performances as this help wonderfully to encourage long distance tours for they show the reliability that is characteristic in present day well built tires and cars.

BATTERY READINGS

In taking battery readings with the hydrometer, the operation should be performed before the distilled water is added to the solution, which will otherwise be diluted and a wrong reading given; also, after the water has been put in it takes some time to mix with the acid. The water, being lighter stays on top, and if the hydrometer is used, say an hour after the water has been added, it will take up only a weak solution, which is not the real one.

American Factories Rush To Increase Auto Output

More Manufacturers Make Plans For Great Demand; Hudson Company To Expand

Detroit, October 11.—The Hudson Motor Car Company, like other similar high-class concerns is far behind in its output considering the number of cars now being produced. At a recent meeting of the board of directors who anticipated future needs they authorised the expenditure of $2,500,000; $1,000,000 of that sum to go for machinery and equipment, the remainder for the acquisition of additional land and the erection of new buildings to care for the fast increasing business of the Hudson and Essex automobiles.

This action, however, was taken for future growth of the business, the present plant having proved its capacity to handle the production schedule for the current year.

The board of directors has also authorised the building of approximately 70,000 cars during the next fiscal year.

A steel and concrete structure containing more than 136,000 feet of manufacturing space will be devoted entirely to the building of the Essex cars, more than doubling the present capacity. It will be in operation early in October of the present year.

PRODUCTION GROWS FAST

Meanwhile the present record-breaking production is constantly increasing and will in all probability continue to increase and although now oversold by many thousand cars, it is, the directors announce, essential to keep that way as the first step in preparation for the most prosperous fall business in the history of the company.

Finding it necessary to increase their production facilities, the Hupp Motor company has purchased a tract of land adjoining their present plant, to be utilised in increased production. This will give the company an additional nine acres.

During the first half of the present year the Hupp company manufactured and shipped 9,129 automobiles, which was 2,000 more than during the same period of 1918. The orders now on hand number several thousand although the company found it necessary, beginning the first of the present month, to increase the price of their touring cars from $1,335 to $1,450. The sedan's price, marked $2,185, experienced no increase. Eighteen thousand or more is the number of Hupp automobiles the company expects to produce this year.

Several changes are noted in the new Hupmobile series "R-3" which are now being produced by the factory. There is an improved steering gear, new front axle, with Gurney ball bearings, improved lubrication of spring bolts, longer rear axles fenders, and new hub caps. The body changes include a higher and wider radiator, higher cowl, improved windshield and a higher back on the front seat.

Of all automobile manufacturing concerns the General Motors Corporation has been particularly rapid in transition from war to peace. The concern is preparing to branch out into foreign fields on a large scale, according to those who are in close touch with the sales of the management.

Manufacture of cars by the corporation's subsidiaries has been on a large scale, and it is expected the report which it is rumored will be issued very shortly will show the six months' production to be about as follows: Chevrolet, 60,000; Buick, 54,000; Oakland, 28,000; Oldsmobile, 16,000; Cadillac 9,200; Scripps-Booth, 4,500, and G. M. C. trucks, 3,500.

PAIGE INCREASES CAPITAL

An increase of $1,500,000 in the capitalisation of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company was approved at a meeting of stockholders the past week, giving the company a total capitalisation of $5,000,000. The new stock, which is all perferred, will be offered for subscription to stockholders pro rata of their present holdings, the proceeds to be used in developing new plant facilities.

Harry M. Jewett, president of the company, declares the schedule calls for 25,000 cars this year. Up to July the company has been operating on a basis of 15,000 cars and trucks for the year. The additional 10,000 is practically all in passenger cars.

Capitalisation now stands at $2,000,000 common and $3,000,000 preferred.

Metropolitan Blue Book New Guide To New York

The new Metropolitan Blue Bok, whose makers call it "An Intimate Guide to New York City," has this fair burg catalogued, indexed and Bertillioned.

A glance through restaurants changes the most birdlike appetite to a fe-fi-fo-fum hunger. The writer of this particular section knew viands and how to mention them most succulently.

Every shop and theater has its place and discussion, and if there is a statue, skyscraper, fine residence or building of historic interest whose notation and description has been overlooked, it must be pretty carefully concealed from the world and the eagle eye of Blue Book scouts.

All sorts of maps are shown, from street maps, indicating the location of every public building, theater, hotel and other like interest, to the more particularly automobile touring maps incorporated in the back.

Fifty miles in all directions from New York City are done for the motorist in the usual efficient Blue Book style—with complete data on road conditions, mileages and miscellaneous helpfulness to which the motorist looks for so much assistance.

As a whole, the Metropolitan Blue Book is at once a history, handbook and guide to the City of New York.

Times Have Changed!

"Back in 1900 when the first motor car show was held in Madison Square Garden, the buyer of a machine was not concerned about equipment, but rather about whether or not the car would run," says George S. Morrow, distributor for Templar and Saxon cars. "It is but a few years ago that the equipment of a car became an important factor in its marketing.

"Self-starters, electric lights and horns, detachable tops, clocks, inspection lamps, oil gauges and the many other features now found as regular equipment on the majority of the present day makes were unheard of. Each year at the automobile shows new equipment ideas were brought out, until today there is practically nothing a buyer could wish for to be added to the better makes of cars now on the market. In the Templar, for instance, the equipment is so complete that even a compass and a folding kodak are included, not to mention six wire wheels, cord tires, and tubes."

Automobile Races Again In England

That England is again giving attention to automobile speed events, after a suspension of five years, is indicated in the recent speed trials held at Westcliff under the auspices of the Essex Motor Club.

The course was one kilometer (five-eights of a mile) in length, along the Esplanade, which normally would be very fast, but in its wet condition, owing to a rain that came up unexpectedly, slowed up the cars to some extent.

Ninety cars were entered in the various events. An Austro-Daimler car, driven by W. D. Hawkes, took the honors of the afternoon, having finished in thirteen events, capturing seven firsts and six seconds. The car was equipped all around with Goodyear cord tires.

SELF-OIL BUSHING

It is comparatively easy to make a self-lubricating bushing for the spring to bolt by drilling, say eight holes, each three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter through a new bronze bushing. These holes are packed with graphite, when the bushing is in place. By removing the spring bolt every six months and repacking the bushing with graphite, a nearly self-sufficing bushing, as far as lubrication goes, will result.

WARPED VALVE STEMS

If there is a lack of compression and on examination the valve hands seem clean and perfect, give the value stems a careful looking over to see if they have not become warped by the intense heat of that part of the engine.

Care Of Motor Car Means Big Saving

If Oil Is Not Used To Stop Rust And Lubricate Moving Parts Car Will Be Junk

One of the first things taught a child is care. It is taught to take care of its playthings so that they will last longer and give added pleasure. Then when the child grows up the man or woman is taught conservation in the schools and colleges.

No motor car will last long if it is not cared for. If oil is not used to stop rust and lubricate moving parts, the car will soon be a mass of junk.

If the "rule of care" applies to everything else, why should it not apply to automobile tires? The answer is that tires last longer if they are cared for.

CARE MEANS MILEAGE

"Motorists would secure greater mileage from their tires if they would care for them," says an authority. "Care does not mean that tires require constant attention, because they do not.

"First in the rules of tire conservation, is proper inflation. This means that enough air must be used to keep the tires inflated to the proper pressure at all times. If good tubes are used air need not be added so often. Simply take the hand gauge and test the tires, say, twice a week, and see if the air pressure is correct.

"In the old days before the advent of free air and service stations everywhere, it was a great task to pump up a tire to the proper pressure. It means real hard work, back stretching work, with a hand pump, and it took some time to get the four tires at the proper pressure.

"Now with an air hose at every service station, free for the asking there is less excuse than ever.

"Be sure that the tires are properly inflated. You will be agreeably surprised at the added number of miles that your tires will give.

DON'T USE POOR TUBES

"One thing that makes motoring less of a pleasure than it should be is the practice some men have of using poor tubes with good tires. Poor tubes are usually used because they are cheap at the start. In the end they cost more than a good tube, for the simple reason that this class of tube allows air to leak, reduces the pressure in the tires and half the time the motorist is running on underinflated tires which cause undue wear and short life for the tires.

"Second on the list of tire conservation rules is proper alignment of the wheels. Many men laugh when some one suggests that the wheels of their car may not be running true. It is a fact that wheels out of line will cut down the life amazingly.

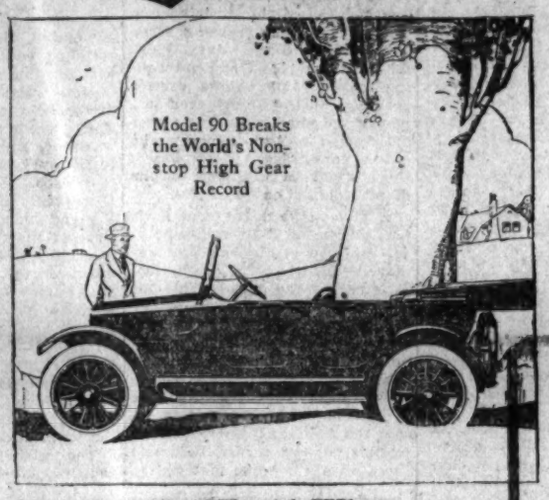
"Necessarily, the tread of the tire is made thicker than the side walls. If the wheel is out of line it means that some of the grinding action of the road is on the side wall of the tire. The tire soon wears out and the owner of the car cusses the maker of that tire and swears never to buy another one. Wheels out of line cut thousands of miles from the life of a tire.

"Be sure that the wheels are in line before you start to berate the man who sold you the tire, because it wears out faster than it should.

"Tires are just like anything else. To make them give maximum mileage they should receive proper care, and the best part is that does not cost much in either or money.

"Try it and see how much the tires will last."

Overland



Showing the World What 175,000 Owners Know

There recently was conducted in the United States a most unusual test of an Overland Motor Car. A Model 90 car, *taken from stock*, was driven 4370 miles without stopping the engine and sealed in *high gear*. This broke, by 199 miles, the existing world's record for a high-gear, non-stop trip.

With gears sealed in "high" and the shift lever removed, this Model 90 was driven continuously for seven days and seven nights a daily average of over 600 miles through the state of Oklahoma in all kinds of weather and over every kind of road.

Without the slightest mechanical trouble en route, with never a break in the even action of the engine, this Model 90 finished the gruelling test in as perfect running condition as when it started. There is no more reliable motor car than Overland Model 90.

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KING owners do not worry

They know their car represents the skilled product of many years experience in manufacture for world wide trade. Reliable operation in 55 countries, under every climate and road condition, has long ago proved the all-around usefulness of this powerful eight cylinder car.

Possessing body lines of distinctive stylishness, luxurious upholstering, and beautiful finish, the KING affords just pride to owners in many lands

Durable construction by an old established manufacturer; great economy of upkeep and abundant hill-climbing power are other features of KING excellence.

Four handsome body models:

7-passenger Touring Car
7-passenger Sedan (closed car)
4-passenger Foursome (sporting model)
2-passenger Road-King (speed model)

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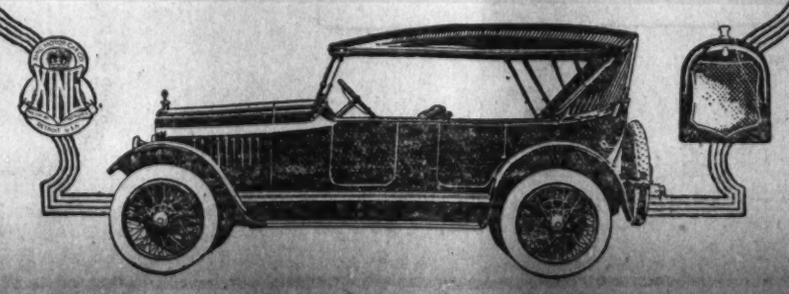

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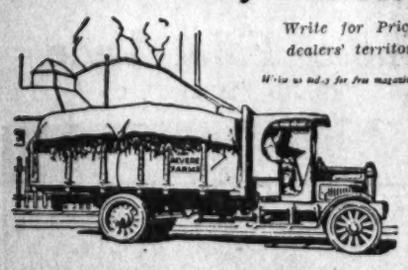

Cutting down delivery cost is not a matter of getting the cheapest lorry, but the one whose cost per ton mile is the lowest. Thoughtful lorry buyers generally turn to the Federal Motor Lorry, because it is scientifically designed to give the most economical service on a ton-mile basis.

Being built of rigidly tested materials, it will stand the most gruelling travel without breakdowns. Its abundance of power makes for performance under the hardest of road conditions.

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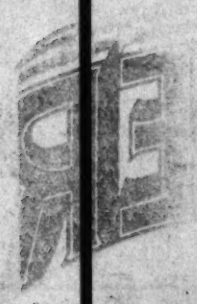


FORD
Touring Cars

NEW VELIE SIX SHOWS UP WELL IN ALL TESTS

Model 48 Is First 1920 Car Equipped With New Continental Motor

Shipments are now being made on the new Velie Six.

The new Velie Model 48 is in every sense of the word a new car. It is roomier and more comfortable than its predecessor. The Velie is the first 1920 car to Be equipped with the new Model 7R six cylinder Continental motor.

Edgar Stevens, who drove the car over the road from the factory at Moline, Ill., which is about 1,200 miles, has expressed himself as being delighted with the performance of the car.

It averaged nineteen miles per gallon on this trip during bad and sloppy weather and some of the roads were deep in mud.

Mr. Stevens says it is the easiest car to handle he ever sat in and the spring action is all that could be asked for.

Immediately after the car arrived in New York it was taken out on Long Island by G. W. Garland, Jr., for test and the car showed sixty miles per hour easily on the speedway.

Starting up Manhasset Hill at fifteen miles per hour we had to slow down around the curve to keep the car from turning over and on the steepest part of the hill it traveled at thirty-five miles per hour, increasing speed all the way.

In spite of the long journey the car had made, there was not a squeak or rattle perceptible in it.

Stevens' actual running time from Troy to New York was four hours and 20 minutes, the distance covered in this time being 168 miles.

Unsettled Conditions In Great Britain Make Surveys Impossible

Motor Car Manufacturers Unable To Determine Potentiality Of Market

A recent American estimate gave the rate of cars per head of population in Great Britain as one to 225. The potentiality of the car market in Great Britain can hardly be discussed with reasonable accuracy or any numerical conclusions arrived at on the usual methods of assessment and computation because of the changing relations of capital and labor and the unstable financial conditions pending reformations of the coinage and rate of exchange.

However, there is some source of information to be found in the recent official evidence at the income tax inquiry of the royal commission.

At present there are 3,500,000 payers of income tax and 59,000 who pay a supertax on their taxable incomes. The amount obtained is £338,000,000 of which £5,000 are from weekly wage earners, the 59,000 supertax payers, be it added, contributing £24,000,000.

In the absence of the number of workers concerned in this £8,000,000 contribution, it seems safe for our present purpose to assess the incomes earned at £250 per head, remembering that five pounds per week, and much more in some cases, is being paid to skilled mechanics.

HAMMER WILL REVEAL PLAY

The average motorist can test the connecting rod bearing caps lightly with a hammer to see if there is any play. The crankshaft should run snugly, but not too tightly, so that it can be rocked by hand when the compression is relieved by opening the petcocks.

Do You Do It?

"Every motorist should spend a few hours each week looking after his car," says F. L. Sanford of the Dort Motor Car Company, distributors for Dort motor cars. "While the solid construction and fool-proof design of the modern automobile will permit a large amount of neglect, it follows surely that in the end this abuse is felt in repairs and needless expense.

"If every motorist would consider his car as a piece of machinery costing considerable money, and devote the time he figures guarding such an investment should take, there would be more satisfied automobile owners and better results from car ownership.

Test Tour In India Boost For Paige Car

Journey From Calcutta To Dehra Dun Made Successfully

From Calcutta India, comes the report of a remarkable cross-country tour that makes similar undertakings in this country look like pleasure excursions. Not because of the distance covered, but because of the numerous difficulties. The report comes from car demonstrators in India.

The report tells of a trip from Calcutta to Dehra Dun, a distance of more than 3,800 miles, made by two men in a Paige model "Linwood," carrying a load equivalent to that of nearly eight men, on a demonstration tour to Allanhabad, Dawnpore, Jhansi and Gwalior.

People who are not familiar with the obstacles in that country have little or no idea of the cross-country touring difficulties in India.

In the United States, there are thousands of miles of unnavigable roads, but in India the tourist in many cases does not expect to find a road.

Moreover it is common for the tourist there to find rivers with innocent white sand bottoms that have a mania for swallowing the cars that attempt to ford them; and savage trials that meander tiresomely for miles, only to lead in the end into forests, swamps and deep gorges.

So severe were the road shocks and strains encountered in the trip that with the heavy load that was carried the frame hit the rear axle buffers every time a rut was crossed. In spite of this when the load was removed the springs resumed their normal contour and showed no strains after withstanding almost unbelievable wrenching.

USE WOOLEN YARN

To mend a tear in the top it is best to use woolen yarn to draw the edges together, after which a top of material similar to that of the top is applied with rubber cement, set by the vulcaniser.

A New Steam Automobile

That steam is not an antiquated method of propelling motor-cars is to be demonstrated by a Chicago company that won prominence during the war through the design and manufacture of shell-turning and gun-boring machinery. This company, we are told by a writer in The Iron Age (New York), has focused its engineering capacity on the motor-industry with the aim of showing the advantages of steam as a motive-power for passenger and industrial vehicles. We read:

"The company does not propose to launch a large-production program until it has perfected a steam-driven automobile which merits a place at the head of existing designs of motor-driven cars. To this end a number of patents have been acquired and every effort will be exerted to supplemen these with features which will make for maximum efficiency and endurance. The first aim of the corporation is to make a high-class pleasure car. When it has done this to its own satisfaction, attention will be directed to the manufacture of other types of machines embodying the same principles of design . . . The patents now in the possession of the company combine the better features of a number of steam plants heretofore manufactured by separate interests. One of the most important advantages of the vehicle the corporation will build will be its ability to burn a non-volatile fuel without vaporisation and to control combustion without the use of a pilot light. An experimental machine which has already been constructed consumes but one gallon of kerosene every fourteen miles. The engine will be equipped with an air-cooled condenser, forced draft being supplied through the agency of a turbine operated by exhaust steam from the engine before it passes into the condenser. The use of a condenser is expected to eliminate all troubles arising from accumulations of scale and the bother of frequent refilling of the water-reservoir. One filling of the water-tank, it is asserted, is good for one thousand miles. The boiler is of a welded water-tube type, equipped with a superheater, and constructed of interchangable sections."

The Top And Side Curtains

After several years of study of different types of tops and of different side curtain equipment, the writer has developed some definite ideas concerning these two important parts of the motor car.

The tops used at present do not appear to very good advantage after a few seasons' use. This is due largely to the material used. Cloths and fabrics even of the best types soon fade out and become soiled and shabby in appearance. For material, then, let us confine ourselves to the leather or patented rubber-leather coverings. These may be had in nearly any color combinations and may be relied upon to hold their colors and shapes.

The top of the modern car should by all means be lined inside, thus preventing any weather stain and hiding the unsightly bows and braces. Plate glass windows, if properly installed in a wooden frame and braced so as not to sag, are very desirable. Hat hangers of leather are a desirable accessory which are seldom found in our tops.

Few people ever lower the tops on their cars, and as a much stronger and better looking top can be made when the builder does not need to plan for the lowering and raising of the top, the writer advocates permanent tops. This does not mean a closed car, nor a heavy sedan type top, but merely a better leather top. Braces may be made of natural finished wood or nickel, and danger of enamel cracking and peeling on this part is eliminated.

A permanent top may be wired and lamps of different types installed, a feature seldom found on any but enclosed cars.

A snap fastener or a thumb screw clamp at the top of the windshield are both noisy and a nuisance. The ugly holder for the top when lowered is not only ugly but 95 percent of the time is not in use. Both of these bad features of our cars are done away with by the permanent top.

A large roomy place to store side curtains may be formed easily by the construction of a box-like place just over the windshield and out of the way. For the rear curtains a pocket may be made over the heads and thus out of the vision of the rear seat passengers. This should be made large and broad enough so that the weight does not cause it to sag.

For a window material glass is too heavy and despite its many disadvantages mica still seems the best substance. Let the windows be large with but small strips of the top material to form a frame. The curtains, of course, opening with the doors, must be reinforced strongly at the folding places and at the hinge of the door. Snap fasteners, as few as possible to maintain a snug fit, should be used. At the rear of sides the curtains may be fastened to the top bow, if the gypsy curtains are used on the top.

A semi-victoria piece may be attached if desired, and with the use of metal strips at the top and bottom of the top in the rear and around the top in the front adds much to the smartness of the car. A top of this kind is a great satisfaction from the dual points of appearance and service.—*Motor.*

ENLARGES PLANT

George S. Morrow, President of the Morrow Motors Corporation, distributer for Templar and Saxon cars, has received word that work has begun on a large extension of the Templar motors factory buildings at Cleveland. This addition will add greatly to the output of Templar cars. It is expected that this new building will be completed by December 1, at which the factory output will be twenty-five cars per day.

Practically all the machinery used by the Templar company in finishing shells during the period of the war has been removed by the Government, so that every inch of available floor space is now being utilised in the making of passenger cars.

EMPLOYEES FIELD DAY

The Seiberling Field Playground, which is used by children of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company employees at Akron, Ohio, has just celebrated its Mothers' Day. Three hundred mothers of the rollicking children met at the playground, spending the day with them and watching them at their games. Forty gallons of lemonade and fifty juicy watermelons made up part of the refreshment features of the afternoon.

Ford Motors Drive NC-4 Across Ocean

Regular Stock Products, Built During War, On Trans-Athantic Flight

The Ford Motor company has received official advice from the navy department that it was four Ford Liberty Motors—all built in the Ford Motor company's shops, Detroit—which furnished the power that drove the NC-4 to victory in its recent record breaking flight across the Atlantic from Trepassey, Newfoundland to Plymouth, England, a distance of 4,000 miles.

They were regular stock motors built during the war as a part of the Ford Liberty Motor production.

Upon his arrival in Lisbon, Portugal, Lieutenant Commander Read said, "The engines functioned perfectly all the way from America to Portugal."

American naval officers who thoroughly inspected the NC-4 upon its arrival at Plymouth, England, stated that the big seaplane was in even better condition than when it left America.

The NC-4 flight, which has meant a triumph for American engineering skill, also adds another record to Ford achievement.

For Greater Safety and Longer Mileage

Fit New-Type Goodyears

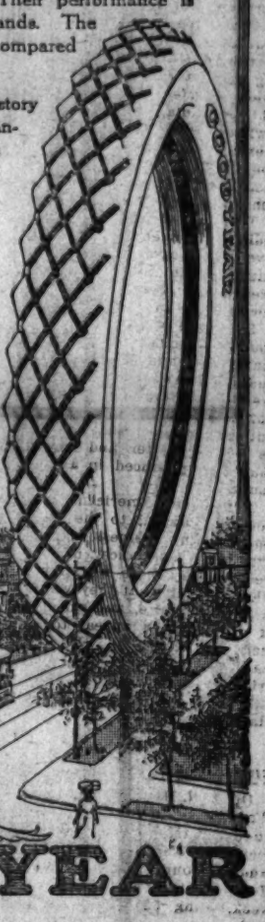
Goodyear Tyres are tested in the *most drastic manner yet devised.* A large number of motor cars—heavy and light, large and small, and all loaded to full capacity—are run twenty-four hours every day equipped with Goodyears.

They go over city streets and country highways—good and bad, in fair and execrable weather, in summer, spring, winter and fall—and their one purpose is to wear out the tyres.

Meters record the mileage. Their performance is compared with that of other brands. The formulas and fabrics are also compared in their results.

The meters tell a consistent story of *Goodyear excellence.* They cannot lie. And countless meters on users' cars tell the same story.

Ask your dealer for Goodyear Fabric & Cord Tyres made in both inch and metric sizes, also Heavy Tourist Tubes.



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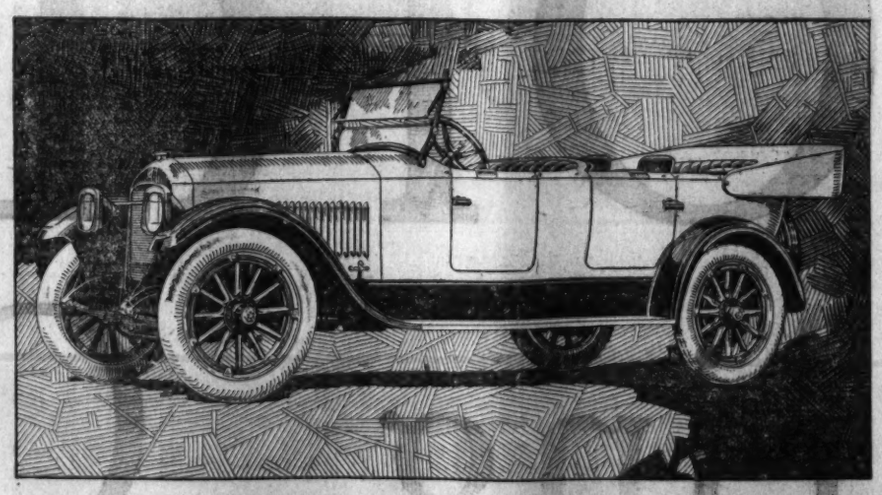

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NEW "BIG-SIX"

The remarkable ease with which it holds the road, and travels mile after mile without vibration or effo rt, is one of the big features. You can drive it all day without fatigue, and so can your wife or daughter. Its sure starter, the responsiveness of the motor, the convenient controls, the short turning radius, the irreversible steering gear and the quick-acting brakes, all contribute to make this a delightful car to drive. Its mechanism is simple, accessible; practically trouble-proof, easily cared for. It is a beautiful car to look at; a most satisfactory car to own.

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THE WORLD MARKET FOR AMERICAN AUTOS

United States Alone Can Fill The Need For Cars In Every Quarter

From the fact that 87 percent of all the automobiles in the world are in the United States, there are two positive conclusions—that there is a huge foreign market as yet unsupplied, and that the United States is the logical country to supply it.

Adding to this the knowledge condition that other automobile producing countries cannot meet the demand in their home markets for five years to come, and it is evident that American manufacturers have a wonderful opportunity for foreign business.

Commerce reports and communications from abroad constantly call attention to the crying need of cars from practically every quarter of the globe—China, India, South America, Switzerland, Austria, Nigeria, Mexico and nearly all of the countries of Europe have been mentioned specifically in recent consular advices.

The lack of good roads is the main impediment to more extensive use of cars abroad but road improvement is being agitated everywhere that motor transportation is so sorely needed.

By virtue of being nearer the sources of most of the raw materials and producing in quantities American manufacturers can deliver, even against the handicaps of freight and import duties, a product that performs as well or better and costs less than that produced in any other country.

Hence the American car is bound to appeal to the common sense of any business man whatever his allegiance nationally. People everywhere will buy anywhere to get what they want. It is human nature, and no amount of argument or appeal to sentiment will change it. Those who want the best motor car for the price are fast learning that the only place to get it is the United States.

1040 MILES ON 53 GALLONS

Dr. G. N. Harris, of Bellingham, Washington, has just completed a 1040 mile trip through the eastern section of Washington in his 1917 Hudson Four Passenger Phaeton. He completed the journey in one week, using 53 gallons of gasoline.

Auto Flights

A new automobile publication has started in California. "Faulkner Flights" is published by the advertising department of the Al G. Faulkner Company, California distributors for Marmon cars. It is more than a house organ, unless the house of Faulkner is understood to include the entire big family of Marmon owners in California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands for the new publication is devoted to the interests of the Marmon users and the members of the Faulkner organisation alike.

According to Faulkner, the new publication is designed to help keep Marmon owners in the Faulkner territory in close touch with the Faulkner organisation. "The number of Marmon owners in our territory is growing so large, and they are scattered so widely that it has become difficult for us to maintain the personal touch we should like to keep with all our Marmon users," said Faulkner last week.

"This was our main reason for establishing the new publication. It is intended as a sort of clearing house for Marmon news of every sort—service information, touring information, owner news, factory news—everything in fact that we think may be interesting and helpful to Marmon owners.

"The first issue of the new publication met with an excellent reception, and we are very confident that it will prove a valuable department in the work of our organisation."

Eight pages comprised the first issue of "Faulkner Flights," which is a decidedly attractive publication, both from a typographical and pictorial standpoint. The photographs include Marmon motoring scenes from many points in Faulkner's far-flung territory, and range from the Yosemite to the Hawaiian Islands. A special feature, with a striking full-page picture, is devoted to the remarkable performance of the Marmon limousine that competed in the Yosemite economy run and set a gasoline average of 14.4 miles per gallon of gasoline.

A partial list of prominent Marmon owners forms another interesting feature of the new publication, and reads like a transcript from the California Blue Book. It includes prominent figures in every branch of California industry, the Los Angeles list containing among others many of the best known stars and directors of the local film world.

Perhaps Your Car Has Engine Fever!

Can Not Stand Ravages Of Repeated Overheating And Must Be Watched

No gas engine ever built will withstand the ravages of repeated overheating. "Engine fever," as chronic overheating has been termed by mechanics, probably is the most frequent cause for rapid deterioration of motors and motor equipment. And if a chronic case is not quickly remedied it will result in disintegration of the most vital part of the automobile.

This is the warning being sounded broadcast by American manufacturers of engines and motoring equipment in an effort to educate automobile owners in the care of cars.

If repeated inquiries received by manufacturers are a criterion, motorists are learning. Already they have discovered that a boiling radiator means something more serious than a hard pull. They are learning that steam jets spouting from the radiator cap are the first indication of a weak "heart" under the hood.

KEEP SPARK ADVANCED

But in nine instances out of ten, manufacturers say, that is as far as the average motorist can go in his diagnosis. He knows there is something wrong, but he doesn't know what it is or how to go about the job of "doctoring."

Driving with the spark plug too far retarded is one of the frequent causes for overheating. With the plug retarded the spark occurs when the piston is far down the cylinder, and a larger area of the cylinder wall is exposed to the spark flame.

Carbon also often causes excessive heat. Carbon deposits result in preignition, due to increased compression and to specks of carbon becoming incandescent and prematurely firing the incoming charge.

BAD FAN BELT

The most common cause of "engine fever" is a defective fan belt. A belt that stretches and slips will not spin the fan fast enough to keep the engine cool. And any belt that will stretch eventually will slip over its pulleys.

Vulcanised fabric belts are replacing leather and other materials formerly used to propel the engine cooler. The fabric in this non-slip belt is cut bias, increasing its strength and eliminating stretch.

The belt is built about a curve, just as it runs over the pulleys, and is endless. The cone build prevents crumpling on the inner side, and results in an intact distribution of the pull. Manufacturers and distributors are adopting this belt as the most effective ever tried.

An extra fan belt of this construction rapidly is becoming a regular part of motorists' "spare" equipment.

Straight blades on fans will not carry enough air to keep the engine cool. This is easily remedied by twisting the blades to a more acute angle.

A dry bearing will seriously retard the fan. Oil cups should be watched.

If your engine overheats look to your fan belt first.

Don't Neglect Wheel Squeaks

Prevention of accident is the ever present duty of all motorists. The driver should be always vigilant to prevent disaster. Careful driving is, of course, the first consideration, the idea being to always avoid risk.

Next comes the maintenance of the car in good condition. This requires frequent inspection, especially of the wheel. Wheel trouble is too frequently overlooked and the condition of the spokes neglected. Loose spokes make the car unsafe in sudden emergencies, with terrible results in some cases.

The first indication of loose spokes are squeaks and paint cracks where the spokes join at the hub or rim. The cracks show that the wood has shrunk. It not attended to promptly, the spokes work looser, till the stability of the wheel is seriously impaired. Then, at a critical moment, the wheel collapses.

The motorist should always take time to see that the wheels of his car are in good running order, for still other reasons. It is much easier and less expensive to correct defects in their early stages than later on. Again, unsound and insecure wheels cause all other parts of the car to deteriorate more rapidly than they would otherwise. If the wheels do not run true, the tires soon wear out, the chassis is warned out of shape, and the foundation on which the motor rests weakens so that the mechanism works under unnecessary and ruinous strain.

Neglected wheels soon reduce a car to a condition of useless junk, whereas a little care as occasion demands adds greatly to its life, pleasure and security.

Honolulu Dealers Waiting For Cars

Automobiles Tied Up By Strikes At Frisco While Agents Sell Out

Honolulu, October 19.—The San Francisco docks are loaded with automobiles for Honolulu while Honolulu dealers must be content to assume the "watchful waiting" policy.

With the stevedore strike in the Bay City, the shipment of automobiles and trucks to Honolulu is an unknown factor and no promise of delivery can be made by dealers here to waiting motor car purchasers.

The steamer Lurline was expected to help break the shortage period, but the only cars that were loaded on her were those of passengers. Ed. Lord, local contractor, was successful in getting two of his trucks loaded but, even then, he had to go out and rustle up laborers to put the cars on board the Lurline.

The greatest shortage of cars is with the Royal Hawaiian Sales Company and the Pond Company, Ld.

These firms have practically sold out their new cars and have to depend upon incoming shipments to meet the demand for cars.

J. A. M. Johnson, sales manager of the Royal Hawaiian Sales Company, announced yesterday that many of his cars that are in San Francisco have already been sold.

The shipment to his company includes Chevrolets, Hupmobiles, Oldsmobiles, Piece-Arrow truck chassis and Moreland trucks.

A shipment of Chalmers and Studebaker cars has been enroute for the Pond Company since August 15. Sixteen Maxwell cars are also on the way and four Maxwell trucks.

The von Hamm-Young Company is also "up against it" in getting enough cars to meet the demand. A shipment of Buick Sixes, which have become so popular here, are now in San Francisco. Packard touring cars and Packard trucks are also awaiting a boat to Honolulu.

George Humphrey, sales manager of American-Hawaiian Motors Company, also joined in the "lament chorus" yesterday with the announcement that he has a large shipment of Nashes and Dodges "somewhere in America."

'Story Of The Tire'

A noteworthy addition to tire literature which will be welcomed by all motorists and others interested in obtaining information concerning how tires are made is "The Story of the Tire," a booklet now being distributed by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

This booklet is not designed as an advertising feature but contains the plain story of the various processes in tire manufacture, tracing it from the sap of the forest tree to the finished product, ready to begin its career of service.

The booklet opens with a foreword calling attention to the exalted position occupied today in the world by rubber—how the tiny drops of sap from the rubber tree, carefully collected, go to make up the hundreds of thousands of tons of crude rubber necessary to supply the world's needs, for rubber is now one of civilisation's necessities.

A chapter on "Rubber" shows how the discovery of the secret of vulcanisation, by Charles Goodyear, brought rubber from the limited field it formerly occupied, to a place in the commercial world second only to that occupied by steel, and how the rubber tire draws attention to the magnitude of the rubber industry.

There appears a chapter covering the rise of the Goodyear company from humble beginnings to one of the largest rubber companies in the world, with the important steps in the company's growth. The raising of rubber is described from the gathering and planting of the rubber tree seeds to the tapping of the trees and the gathering of the sap.

The manufacturing process is followed through the various operations of washing, drying, compounding, mixing spreading, and calendering, tracing the rubber up the point of its utilisation in making up the various types of tires; for use on bicycles, motorcycles, airplanes, automobiles and motor trucks.

Inner tubes, the care of tires, the Goodyear cotton plantations and mills, and the development of tires from the first crude types are all given proper mention in respective chapters.

The work is profusely illustrated with timely photographs which help to bring home to the reader its message. It is intended for distribution among students, teachers, educational institutions, libraries and all persons interested in rubber. In fact its publication was inspired primarily by the numerous requests received from all parts of the world for "information about rubber."

Any person sufficiently interested in this booklet to write The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, requesting a copy, will receive one, free of all charges.

ORDERS BY AIR

As far as is known The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is the first rubber manufacturing concern to have one of its salesmen secure an order for tires by airplane. Frank G. Hart, local Goodyear Salesman at Schenectady, N. Y. recently flew in a plane from Albany to Schenectady, landing on a farm just outside the city. The farmer came out to extend greetings to his visitor, who after disclosing his name and line of business, secured an order from the farmer for two tires for his automobile. The tires were delivered the next day by an Albany dealer in Goodyear tires.

$1,900,000 for 1,500,000 Plugs

This purchase from A. R. Mosler & Co. by the **United States Government** during the Great War represents the largest order ever placed for

QUALITY PLUGS

and is indicative of the Mosler mastery of plug design and manufacture.

The Mosler Aircraft Plug was subjected to the most exhaustive tests and was finally adopted as

"The Standard Aircraft Plug"

The Navy Flying Boats NC-1-2-3-4 were equipped with Mosler Spark Plugs in their Transatlantic Flight.

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VESUVIUS
SUPERIOR
SPITFIRE
TRACTOR
"FORD" SPECIAL

SPARK PLUGS

are designed and constructed to develop greater power and insure absolute certainty of operation in any motor under all conditions.

Send for "MOSLER ON SPARK PLUGS" an authoritative booklet that tells the right plug for your motor. Free on request.

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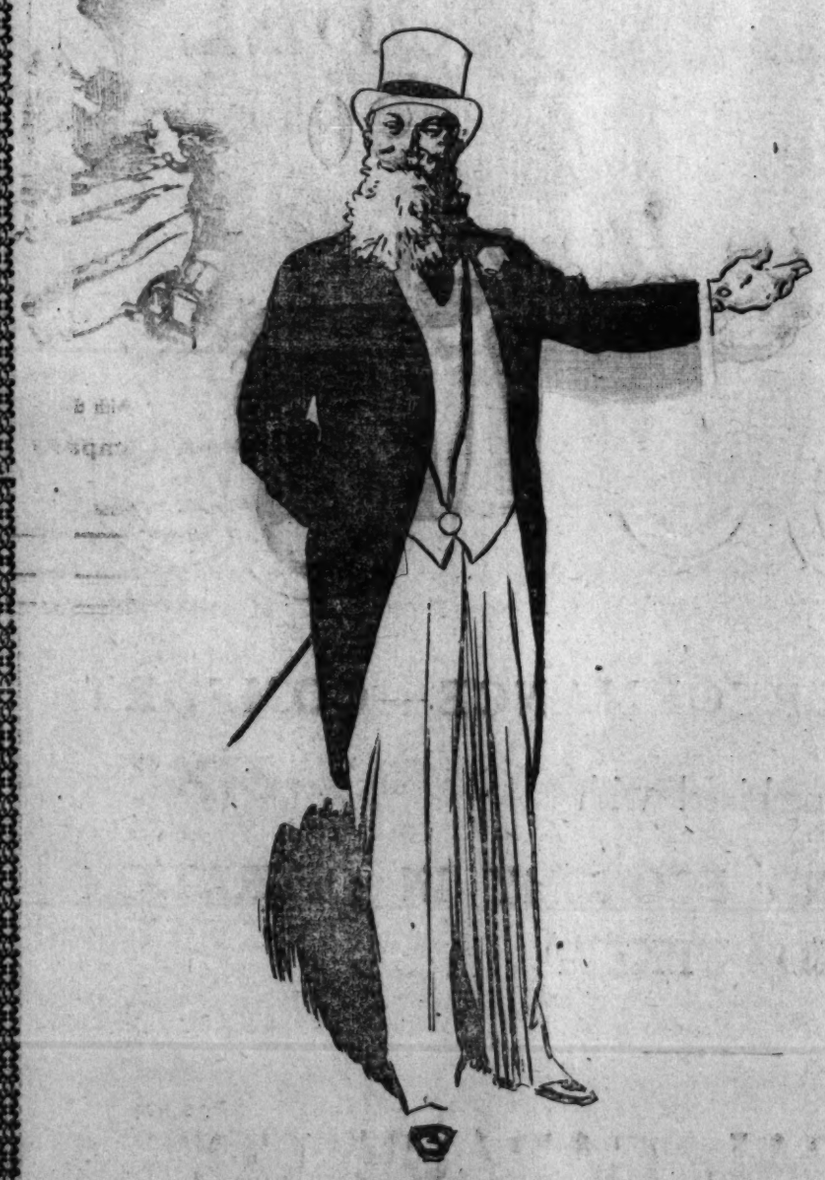

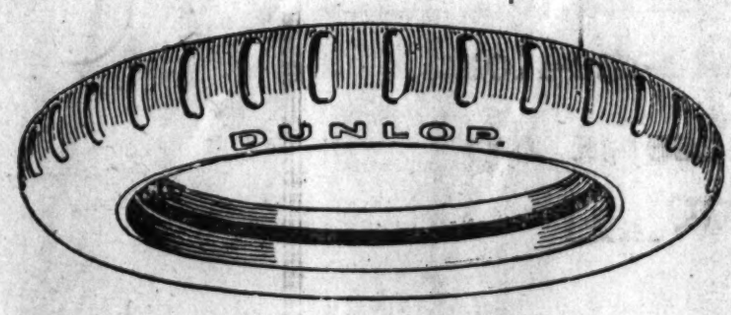

We're actuated by identical motives

It's reasonable for me to ask you to try Dunlop Tyres, and it's reasonable for you to do so; because your judgment of a tyre is unbiassed until you have proved it in the round of every-day service—the good road and the bad, the good driver and the get-you-there-somehow-sort. A fair field and no favour is all I ask for Dunlop Tyres.

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Motor Car Manufacturers Hit Hard By Steel Strike

Detroit Factories Caught With Insufficient Steel On Hand; Parts Maker Suffers

Detroit, October 5.—Detroit automotive industries are wholly unprepared for a long steel strike. If the walkout lasts for a period of more than 30 days, fully 90 percent of automotive manufacturers in the Detroit district will be brought to a complete standstill.

A canvass of the situation in this district reveals not a single company with sufficient steel on hand to last over 60 days, the greater percentage of the concerns having less than a 30 days' supply on hand. Purchasing agents declare the industry is facing the most serious situation in its history. There is nothing that can be done now to save the day as far as the Detroit manufacturers are concerned, but to hope for an early settlement of the strike.

It is too late now to stock up. Transportation facilities are so poor as to make immediate delivery impossible. There is no steel in reserve in Detroit, the warehouses being practically barren.

FORD GETS LARGE SUPPLY

This reserve stock has been depleted greatly within the last month by the Henry Ford interests, which placed large orders with Detroit jobbers. The steel operators here are doing their best to fill up their warehouses again, but are finding this course difficult.

Automotive companies, which in normal times contracted for their year's steel supply in January, delayed buying this year until May and June. The reason for this delay was that a price reduction was predicted when the government fixed a standard price schedule.

The companies waited several months to get the advantage of this reduction and the majority of them waited several weeks more, hoping for a further price decrease if the railroad administration, which had protested against the price as set by the government and steel makers, won out in its efforts to bring prices down still further.

It has only been within the last three months that the steel situation steadied down and, until that time, few companies contracted for a great amount of steel in advance.

When the automotive industries did go on the steel manufacturing lines followed, so that during the last four months the demand for steel has been greater than the supply. Mills have been unable to produce enough to keep a stock on hand. What they roll today they ship tomorrow, and this has made it impossible for the automotive companies to stock up in advance.

PARTS MAKERS UP AGAINST IT

The automobile manufacturer might be able to weather the strike if it lasted less than two months, but the parts maker is wholly unprepared and will be obliged to shut down. The parts maker has been buying from hand to mouth all this year, so to speak. When his scanty supply of steel is exhausted his producton must stop and, with the curtailment of the supply of parts, automobile and truck production will stop also.

Detroit manufacturers are carrying less steel today than they usually carried in ordinary times. It is customary for them to have a stock on hand that would last from three to six months. This year the firm with a three months' supply in its warehouse is considered fortunate.

Hudson, Ford and Dodge Bros. are the best protected of any of the Detroit firms so far as steel is concerned. The General Motors units have a 60-day supply on hand. The majority of the other companies would exhaust their present stock within 30 or 60 days if unable to replenish it.

Shackles And Bolts Need Regular Care

The automobile depends on the springs for the absorption of the road shocks and in turn the springs' quiet and smooth action depends on the spring bolts and shackles.

No part of the automobile with the constant load and friction area is so exposed to mud and dirt as the spring bolts and shackles. Therefore, regular inspection and adjustments are necessary to insure the parts against wear.

The presence of squeaks indicate that the contact working faces of the shackle and bolt are in contact and in want of lubrication. The spring shackle and bolt, provided considerable wear does not exist, should be removed and the spring eyes and shackle should be washed in kerosene and inspected for proper action of its lubricating agent.

Should the spring eye or bolt show enough wear to allow the bolt to rattle or the link end of the shackle indicate wear which would allow side rocking motion on its bearing face, then these points should be reamed out and bushed with brass, or preferably bronze.

Diary Of An American Chauffeur

(As Imagined) By J. J. Montague

Nov. 1—Guy I am working for is a hard boiled egg. But I'll learn him. The harder they are the quicker they crack.

Nov. 4—He seen me taking off a shoe today and asked me how I done it so easy. That was where I made my big mistake. Said when they get punctured I run 'em five miles and they come off without no trouble, which is the truth. But it don't pay to tell 'em the truth, an' I am getting worried.

Nov. 5.—Broke down in front of Jake's place today, and the boss wanted to know what was the matter. Told him there was water in the gas. "Lemme take her," he says, an' he takes her. I pinch down the gas so she'll pop, but he puts it back again an' she runs all right. Guess I'll be fired tonight.

Nov. 7.—Still on the job. The boob couldn't have known as much as I thought he did. Going to take him out in the country today.

Nov. 9.—It don't pay to be too trustin' with bosses. Looka what happened to me. We gets fifty miles out o' town and ten miles from anywhere, the boss drivin' and she stops.

"What do you 'spose is the matter?" he says. "Dunno," says I. "Call yourself a choffer?" he says. "Sure," I answers.

"Then fix her," says he.

I get out the tools an' go over her. Blame if I can find out what's wrong. Gas all right; juice all right; no carbon nor nothing; no shafts busted. Puzzle to me.

He gets out an' gets a piece o' waste to keep his hands clean.

"The third piston ring in the number seven cylinder is busted," he says.

"Hard luck," I tells him. "We'll have to get her towed into a garage, an' the nearest one must be ten miles from here."

"Towed into a garage nothin'," he says. "We'll fix her right here."

"But I ain't no expert on this kind of a car," I tells him. "I'm afraid I couldn't fix nothin' complicated."

"You're a husky guy and you're an expert on fetchin' an' carryin'," he says. "You do the hard work an' I'll do the brain work."

"Besides," I says, "it's gettin' dark."

"Well," he allows, "that'll be a good test of our mechanical ability. I took fifty of 'em apart on the other side. That was the only time the Boche would let us work on 'em."

There wasn't nothing to do but go to work. First, I took off the cylinder block, him watchin' me an' criticisin' the way I done it. Then I took off all the pistons, an' he made me lay all the bolts out on a board so's they'd go back just where they belonged. Then I go up a steep hill to a farm house after the loan of kerosene, and when they ain't got it I go to two more farm houses, the last of 'em three miles away before I got to it.

Meanwhile a thunderstorm comes up. "Hadn't we better lay off?" I suggests.

"Whatdyou mean, lay off?" he says. "What's lit'tle thing like a thunderstorm to a man who has fixed cars under shell fire?"

"But I ain't."

"Well, as long as I have, it's all right."

Three hours we worked in the pouring rain. That is, I worked. He just stood back and bossed. There wasn't no piston ring broke, neither, and I never did find out what was the matter.

I made more trips after more kerosene, and when I got the kerosene he sent me back to the same house—three miles, mind you—after rags, when he might of told me to get 'em in the first place.

About 12 o'clock we got the last bolt back, and off she went.

"Pretty lucky," I says. "I guess we'll get a little sleep, after all."

"Lucky me eye," says the boss. "You must o' left a Stilson in one of them cylinders, the way she's knocking."

"I don't hear her knock."

"Your hearin's bad. She'll have to come down again."

"What do you mean, the whole engine?"

"Sure, the whole engine."

"It would be a lot better, now she's goin', to wait till we got to a garage."

"And knock a $300 cylinder block to pieces? Not on your life. Down she comes."

It was daylight when we got her to pieces and back again, and nothing did we find that made any knock, but she ran all right when we was done. I was wet and cold and miserable. He was wet, but you never would have knowed it. He was smoking a cigar he got out of one of the pockets, and driving with one hand, like he was the happiest guy in the world.

When we got back home, I says:

"Boss, I guess you better get a new driver. I don't know enough about this car to suit you."

"No," he says. "I'll keep you, I guess. I spent a lot of time teaching you, and once you get 'em taught they're some good. I knew when you told me about how to take off tires you knew too much about some things and not enough about others.

"I've got you educated now, so you won't put anything over on me, so I'm going to raise your pay and keep you. But if you ever feel a yen to spoil another $100 tire, just remember tonight and think better of it."

Nov. 15.—I'm still working for this guy. I like him, but he ain't the kind that you'd try to put nothing over on.

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
KALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
rust proof by the frame being specially coated with rust proof preparation before enamelling. All plating and enamelling of the most brilliantly permanent class.
GUARANTEED FOR EVER ALL THE WORLD OVER
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Why Geared-to-the-Road Tires Give Ease at the Steering Wheel

MILLER TIRES ride on a high center ridge, which eases the driver's tension at the steering wheel, driving just like a plain tread tire. Yet the sides of the tread are **Geared-to-the-Road** by patented caterpillar feet that mesh like cogs with road depressions.

The Uniform Miller is the only tire that has this combination. It affords steering ease with great resistance to skidding and "whip-lash."

Geared-to-the-Road helps the car to *hold* the road, and produces positive traction, full power ahead, and safety.

Long Mileage in *All*—Not "Luck" in a Few

All Miller Tires are long-distance runners—casing after casing.

Fine materials and plenty of them are required, of course. But tires must be built alike, or they cannot wear alike.

Miller builders are trained to a single standard—there's no higher perfection than our championship mark. Each builder is rated on every tire he makes; if one comes back his score is penalized.

But instances of that are less than 1 in 100.

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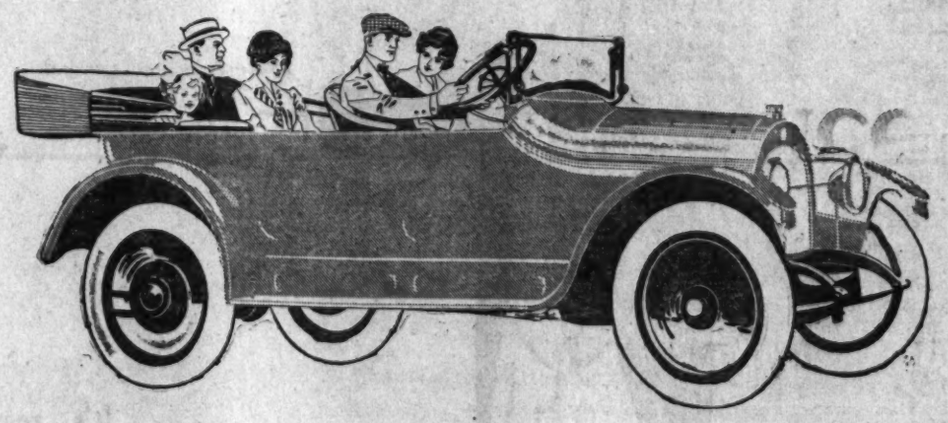

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ANY CHANGES NOTED IN DODGE 1920 CARS

...es Remain Same As Be...re, Conforming To Dodge Bros.' Policy

Several interesting changes ...ve been made in the latest ...dels of Dodge cars. All are ...at improvements in the com...t qualities of the car. It is ...o interesting to note how ...verly so many features could ...added without changing the ...e of the car, which Dodge ...others are so determined to ...intain.

"It has always been the policy ... the factory to protect the in...est of the purchaser against a ...titious depreciation, due to a ...ical change in the design or ...del," says the head of the ...dge factory. "A conservative ...ign was originally selected, ...d, although many changes, ...h mechanical and in design, ...ve been made since the first ...s were built, they have always ...intained the original Dodge ...t. This is a great factor in ...e preservation of used car ...lues.

"The rear seat has been widen... about three inches, giving ...re room to the occupant of the ...eau. The front seat reclines ...little more than on former ...dels. The rear fenders are ...lit considerably longer, which ...t only improves the looks of ...e car from the rear, but serves ... a better protection from mud ...d dust.

"A slanting windshield has ...en provided, as well as the new ...-called "Gipsy" type of back ...rtain. Construction of the ...ors has been changed to ac...mmodate rods for the side cur...ins, so they may be opened with ...e doors. This latter is a very ...luable change, one that buyers ... this section of the country will ...preciate."

Tire Talk

CHOICE OF TIRES

The application, care, and usage ... tires are necessary things to ...nsider, but it is essential to the ...st service that the correct size ...d type of tire be adapted in the ...st place. Car construction, ...wer, lateral and traction strains ...on the tires must be kept in ...ind when determining the dia...eter and cross section of tire ...uipment, but the weight of the ...e is probably the most impor...nt factor.

This can be found almost any...here by running the front half ... the car on platform scales, and ...oting the result. The weight ...rried on each tire will be one-...lf the total. This operation ...n be performed in the case of ...e rear wheels, and the same ...ings holds true. The middle of ...e wheelbase will be the weight ...viding point between the front ...d the rear halves of the car.

The approach to the scales ...ould be level. If reasonable ...re is exercised, the total of the ...o operations, that is, the re...orded weight of the front and ...ar parts of the machine, should ...e within 20 to 30 pounds of the ...eight of the car, when all of it ... upon the scales.

The weight and distribution of ...e car, power, speed, gear and ...her points are considered by the ...r engineers and car makers in ...etermining the tire size necessary ...r equipment.

It will be apprehended, how...ver, that the treatment demand...d by cars will vary on account of ...ad conditions, drivers, and ...ther reasons. Therefore, it is ...asonable to expect some trouble ...om the tires on a small percen...ge of cars, though the equip...ent on the majority will prove ...tisfactory in every respect.

When ti res are loaded beyond ...eir normal carrying capacity, ...e fabric is more or less strain...d. Besides, "hinging" action is ...veloped and heat is generated ...t the edges of the tread.

Oversize tires were primarily ...signed for exceptional and hard ...rvice, but have come into more ...neral favor because of extra ...rength, easier riding, and longer ...ileage. The resiliency of larger ...res reduces the traction slippage ...n the rear wheels, and lessens ...ibration to the mechanism of ...e car. When oversize tires are ...aced on front wheels which ...ere originally equipped with ...gular size tires, the diameter ...er-all will be increased about ...e inch, and the speedometer ...ould be readjusted, otherwise ...e mileage recorded will be less ...an that actually covered.

Nor can any harm be derived ...om the adoption of the proper ...versize tires. There is no ...ough added weight to affect ...ansmission or differential, or ...ake any objectionable difference ... the power.

OVERHEATING ON LOW

When it is necessary to employ ...w gear for a considerable period ... is posible to obviate the over...eating that would ordinarily re...lt by keeping the mixture in the ...eanest possible condition.

Automobile Shows Will Break Records

New York And Chicago Plan Expositions Of Post War Cars

New York, September 30.—As the date for the allotment of space for the National Automobile Shows approaches, interest in the forthcoming expositions is growing throughout the industry. Truly post-war display and reflecting the general demand for motor vehicles, the motor expositions at New York and Chicago promise to establish new records from the standpoint of not only the number of exhibitors, but as well as mediums for demonstrating the marked development of automotive engineering.

Applications for space at the two gigantic national shows are now being received at the headquarters of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices these events are to be conducted. To receive consideration on the date of space drawing, applications must be received by the N. A. C. C. at 7 East Forty-second Street. Drawings for space will take place at this address on October 2, with the members of the N. A. C. C., representing both truck and passenger car products, having first choice in the drawing. After the requirements of the members have been provided for, other concerns whose applications have been filed will have space allotted to them.

The fact that both the passenger car and commercial vehicle shows are being conducted in New York and Chicago during the same week means that these two cities will house more representatives of the automotive industry during one period than ever before. Heretofore, dealers and out of town visitors to the national shows have been compelled to make their rounds of the expositions cover two periods, and in many cases dealers found business interests made it impracticable for them to spend more than one week at the show centers. Under the arrangements prevailing at the forthcoming shows, it will be possible for the dealer to inspect the latest passenger car and truck models during the same week.

In connection with the truck section of the New York show, it is believed that the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory is the most logical structure that could have been selected for such an event. While some distance from the Grand Central Palace, where will be housed the passenger car show, the armory, is really easier to reach than other buildings in the lower part of the city. By subway trains passing the Grand Central Palace, a trip can be made to the armory in half an hour. In the armory the motor truck and commercial vehicle and accessories display will be arranged on one floor in the main hall, which is 300 by 600 feet. The fact that there are no posts in the building adds to its attractiveness as a stage for a show setting. The 20th annual national exhibition of passenger cars and accessories will be held at the Grand Central Palace from January 3 to 10, while during the same week commercial cars and accessories will be displayed at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory.

The Chicago show, which is the 20th annual national exhibition of passenger cars and accessories in that city, will be held at the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, from January 24 to 31. During the same week commercial cars and accessories will be shown at the International Amphitheater.

Columbia Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor boat chokes up and loses its pep, it is then that you realize the advisability of carrying an extra set of Columbias.

Columbias put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbias are the simplest source—full of energy to the very brim. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

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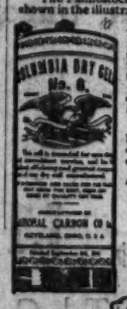
The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made



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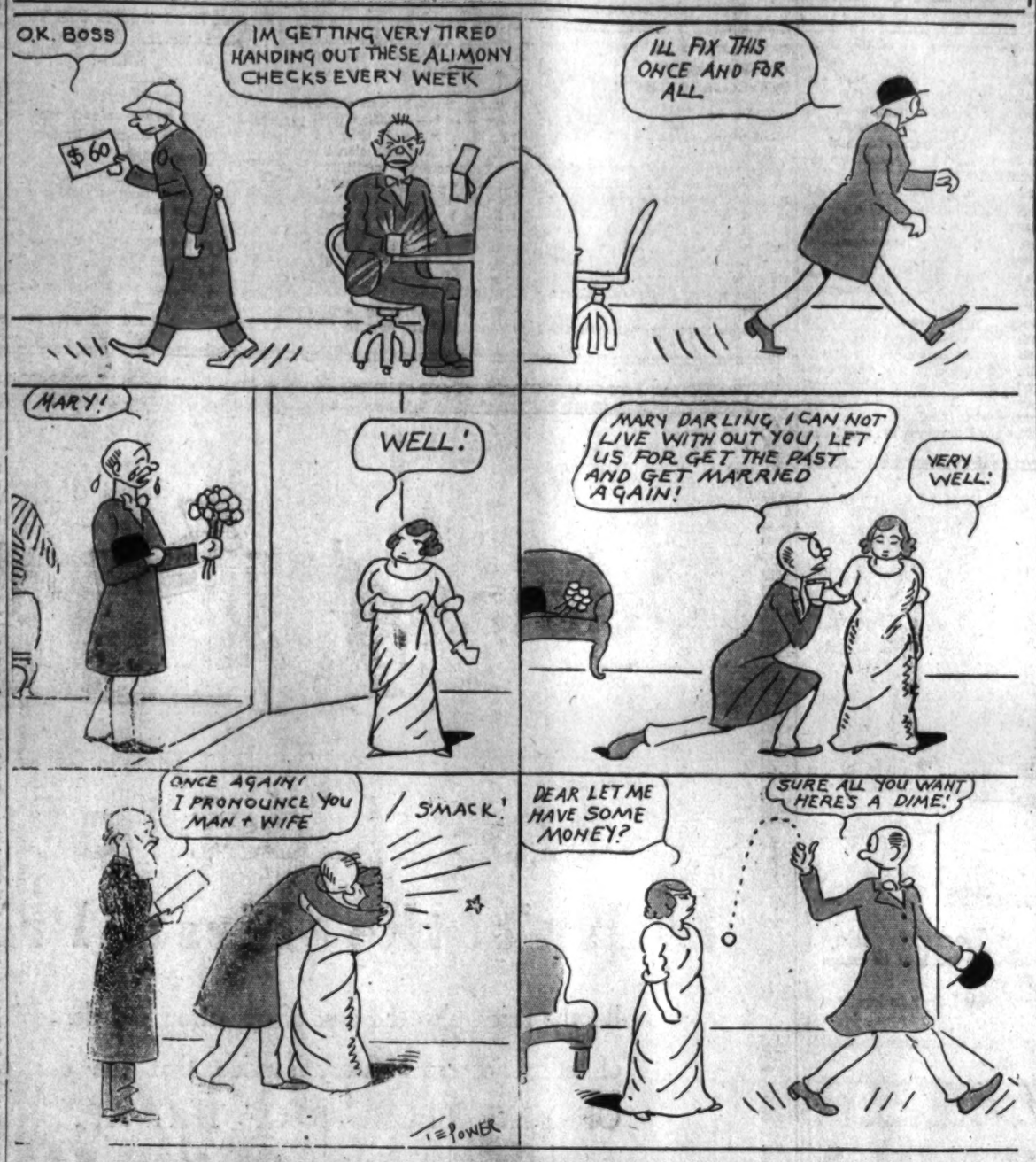
The League Of Husbands — Addition Is Subtraction :-: By T. E. Powers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IM GETTING VERY TIRED HANDING OUT THESE ALIMONY CHECKS EVERY WEEK
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MARY DARLING, I CAN NOT LIVE WITH OUT YOU, LET US FOR GET THE PAST AND GET MARRIED AGAIN!
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ONCE AGAIN! I PRONOUNCE YOU MAN + WIFE
SMACK!
DEAR LET ME HAVE SOME MONEY?
SURE ALL YOU WANT HERES A DIME!
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Chevrolet Gets Mileage Record

In a recent mileage test a model "Four-Ninety" Chevrolet covered 32.2 miles on a measured gallon of gasoline.

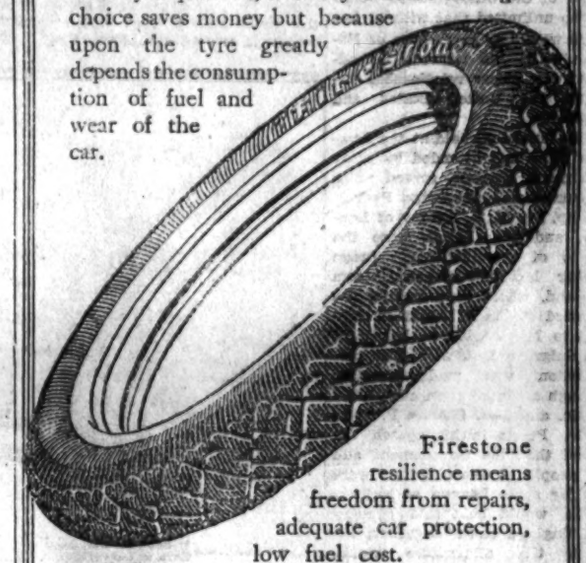
This test was held at Walla Walla, Washington, by a representative of the Walla Walla Union, who drove the car until the measured gallon of gasoline was exhausted. At no time was the motor stopped until the entire amount of fuel had been consumed.

ADJUST THE BEARING!

Every time a wheel is removed the bearing cup is removed with it, and consequently the bearing must be adjusted. The best method of doing this is to turn the bearing up tight and then revolve the wheel a few times by hand, which overcomes any tendency to backlash.

MILEAGE —and MORE

MOTORISTS are looking closely into the tyre question, not only because the right choice saves money but because upon the tyre greatly depends the consumption of fuel and wear of the car.



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Order Firestones and get these savings as well as long mileage.

CENTRAL GARAGE
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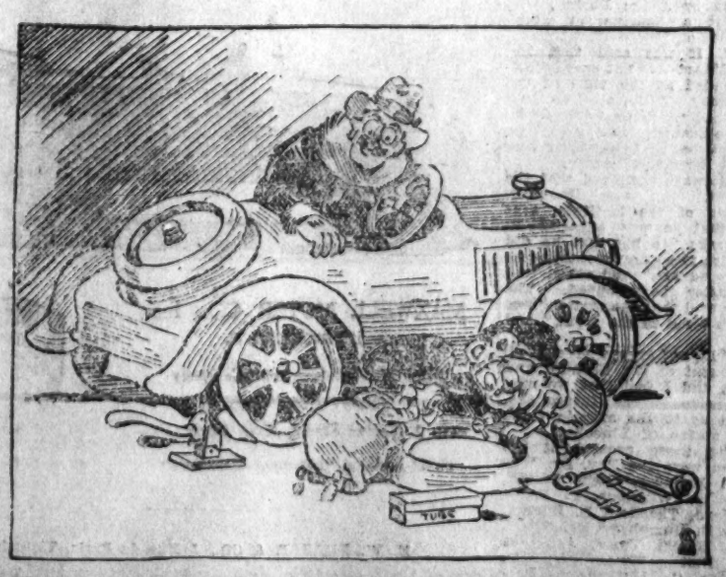
Firestone

It's sometimes very funny—

if nobody is hurt — to witness a motor-car accident where "the other fellow" is concerned

What would YOU think, though, if YOU had an accident with YOUR car, and had to pay a third-party claim, or else foot a big bill for repairs to YOUR car?



PERRIS SAYS WILSON DOMINATED IN PARIS

Declares League Can't Exist Without America, Which Has 'Fantastic' Power

URGES BOND WITH BRITAIN

Correspondent, Alton B. Parker, And Others Speak At Sulgrave Institute

New York, October 4.—Speaking at a luncheon given by the Sulgrave Institute yesterday, George Herbert Perris, war correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle and The New York Times, declared that the idea of England's having six votes to America's one in the League of Nations was "absurd," as the power of the United States would be "so unlimited that without her there would be no League of Nations." In his address he advocated a closer relationship between the United States and England.

The luncheon, held at the Lawyers' Club and attended by many prominent persons, served as a welcome home for Judge Parker, and he, Dr. M. E. Aubrey of London, and Mr. Perris were the guests of the institute. Judge Parker has just returned from England, where he presented the Barnard statue of Abraham Lincoln to Manchester on behalf of the Sulgrave Institute. The presentation was made possible through a contribution of $30,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft.

Mr. Perris in his speech declared that the Government and the people of Great Britain were one for some League of Nations which would bind this country and England closer together, because the alternative would greatly increase armament and at the same time greatly lessen the security of peace for the world.

DEPENDS ON AMERICA

"It seems extraordinary," he said, "that when Englishmen are praying the United States to take more power we are suspected of trying to rob the United States. The idea of England's having six times as much power as the United States in the League of Nations is perfectly absurd. The League of Nations would be a fiasco and tumble like a house of cards without America.

"The votes are not the same as in a Parliament. If the people of this country had seen President Wilson in Paris they would have no doubt as to where the power lay. They would have seen a man who said, 'I want this' and 'I don't want that.' The voting consisted of his telling the others what he wanted—and getting it. The power of the United States today is fantastic, it is beyond description and so offsets the tale of six to one that only a fiction writer could do it justice."

Mr. Perris said that he did not know what effect President Wilson's illness would have on the outcome of the League of Nations. He said the news of the President's condition was received with great pain by all Englishmen.

Dr. Aubrey in his address told of the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He said the people of England realised the war debt they owe America. They knew the critical situation on the battle line and that America had been asked to send 500,000 men. "When America answered that we could have 5,000,000 it put a new heart in France and England and broke the heart of Germany," he continued.

TO PRESENT BUST

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the institute, was toastmaster. After telling of the work at the Washington Manor House in England, he announced that that society would present a bust of George Washington valued at $5,000, to St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

Barnard's statue of Lincoln, over which there has been much bitter controversy, was stoutly defended by Judge Parker, who called it a "shrine to which Americans on the continent would travel." It was said that Mr. Barnard's art was not energetically defended at the time of the controversy because President Wilson had written a letter to the Sulgrave Institute asking that no attention be paid to those who opposed Barnard's Lincoln.

Mr. Stewart explained that the President, who was Honorary Chairman of the institute, sent word that he was engaged in other tasks "so big that he did not desire to be drawn into a controversy on art," and asked that the matter be dropped. The speaker said that the matter "was going to come to the front," and added:

"I stand, as I always have stood, a proponent of Mr. Barnard and his art, and I feel that we may safely leave to the future the decision as to the artistic value of the statue of Lincoln."

Among those present at the luncheon were the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Oscar Straus, George W. Wickersham, James W. Gerard, Theodore E. Burton, Andrew B. Humphrey, Dr. Albert Shaw, Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Threasurer; Dr. Alexander C. Humphrey, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, and Lord Swaithling.

FEAR ITALIAN TURMOIL WILL END IN CIVIL WAR

Wilson Project Of A Buffer State Opposed—New Elections Demanded

Rome, September 26.—Commenting on President Wilson's project of a buffer State for Fiume, the Giornale d'Italia says that in substance that plan "does not vary much from the old scheme which aimed at sacrifices, not only at Fiume, but also at Trieste.

"It is true the new State would bear some relation to Italy," the newspaper says, "but in all ways it would be a part of Jugo-Slavia, and ultimately condemned to fall under Jugo-Slav influence, as the Italians in Fiume would be a small minority in a buffer State which comprises a vast Slav territory.

"Official organs, speculating, perhaps, on the geographical ignorance of the public, attempt to make the people believe that the new project is very advantageous. They hide the fact, however, that the mountainous part of Istria, with Mount Maggiore, remains detached from the mainland, thus leaving the doors of our house completely open on that side, but the League of Nations will defend us after having despoiled us of the fruits of our victory."

Alarmist reports have been current in this city, one of them being that a civil war is imminent. On one side would be ranged the Nationalist and militarist factions, which would be opposed by the Socialists.

Several Generals are credited with the intention of heading the militarist faction, with a view to controlling the Government, it being said that they believe that the weakness of those in power since the armistice has caused the present deadlock. Some of these Generals have already been mentioned as having been in league with d'Annunzio before the Fiume raid, with the object of overthrowing by force the Nitti Cabinet and replacing it with a military dictatorship.

The navy is represented as being even more dissatisfied than the army having, according to naval officers' statements, suffered more from "the lack of consideration of their Anglo-French colleagues, who have acted as if they were masters of the Adriatic and have favored Jugo-Slav claims."

SEE NO LEADER EXCEPT NITTI

Foreign Minister Tittoni is said to have expressed the belief that the first thing to be done in the present serious situation was for the Cabinet to resign, thus eliminating one reason for discord—opposition to men now in power. It is said that his intention was the formation of a National Cabinet, including all the leaders of the chief political parties, which would give the Government the greatest possible power under the circumstances.

Premier Nitti, instead, considered that the resignation of the Cabinet would be an admission either of culpability or weakness, which would make the situation worse. He added that he "naturally was ready and desired to be relieved of the tremendous responsibility if any one would suggest a man better fitted to cope with a terrible crisis."

Signor Tittoni was obliged to confess in a conversation with the King, it is reported, that he did not see any other politician having the statesmanlike qualities and force possessed by Signor Nitti. Thus the idea of a resignation of the Cabinet was abandoned, but there is no prospect as yet of any amelioration of the gravity of the situation, nor is there a distant glimmer of a solution of the Adriatic problem.

Workmen numbering approximately 1,000,000 are now on strike.

SAFETY FIRST SIGNALS ARE INADEQUATE HERE

Present Hand Signals Fail To Help Driver Of Car Coming Behind

A majority of the minor motor car accidents are rear end collisions, caused in the main by lack of understanding of what the driver ahead is going to do.

A great many serious accidents have the same fundamental cause. And under it all, as a basic cause, lies the fact that signaling by hand, as it is usually carried out, is indefinite, lacks any informative quality and is sometimes positively misleading.

The present hand signals in Shanghai consist simply of a hand thrust out to signify almost anything, right turn, left turn, an intended stop or any other intention. Obviously this is better than nothing but that is about all that can be said for it.

The driver in the rear is warned that the man ahead intends to make some move out of the direct flow of traffic but he is not definitely enough informed to take the special measures that may be needed to meet the exact move of his leader.

To meet this condition George T. Bryant, a member of the Hoosier Motor Club has devised signals.

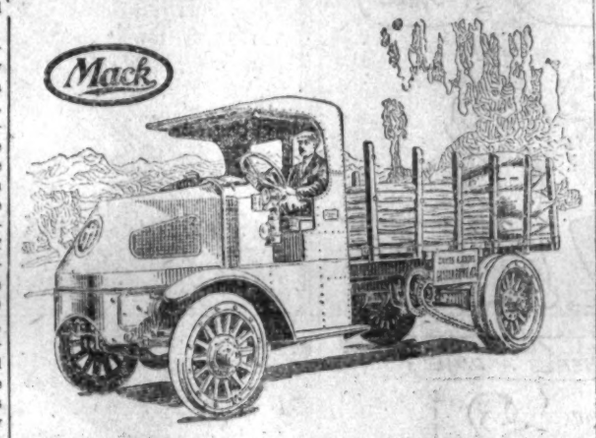
For a left turn the arm is extended downward. For a right turn the forearm is raised directly upward and to signal intention to slow down or stop the arm is thrust out straight.

These are admirable signals simple and yet unmistakable, giving the driver behind instant and accurate information as to the immediate intentions of the man ahead.

If it were possible to secure the general adoption of this code of signals, it is safe to say that minor accidents would be cut in half and many serious ones would be avoided.

SLIPPING CLUTCH GLYCERIN

Glycerine of the best quality applied to the leather facing of cone clutches gives the "like hold" which is often lacking. If the clutch is fierce in taking hold add a little graphite to the glycerine.



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A Mack 7½ ton Motor Lorry hauling lumber over rough made roads does the work of 12 teams of horses—in one third of the time.

It is nothing unusual for the giant Mack Lorry to haul capacity loads for 50,000 miles with only $20 for repair bills.

The Mack is unrivalled for strength, endurance, speed and low cost per ton-mile.

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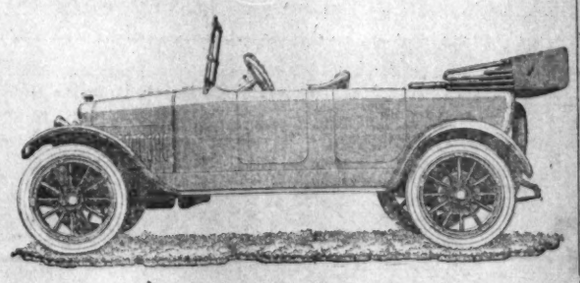
The Maxwell Car can be taken care of by any owner without calling in experts every fortnight.

It is so simple that it is everlastingly reliable. Making the Maxwell Motor Car simply means that the buyer can save a handsome sum in the purchase as well as in subsequent upkeep.

300,000 Maxwell users throughout the world have found that the Maxwell original simple chassis construction saves them money every day.



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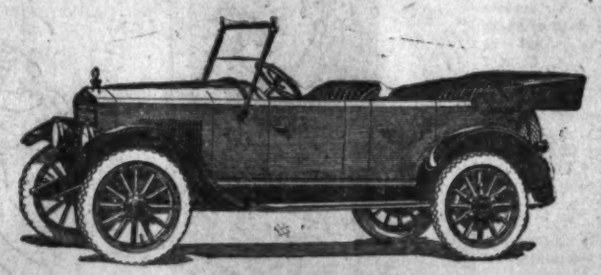

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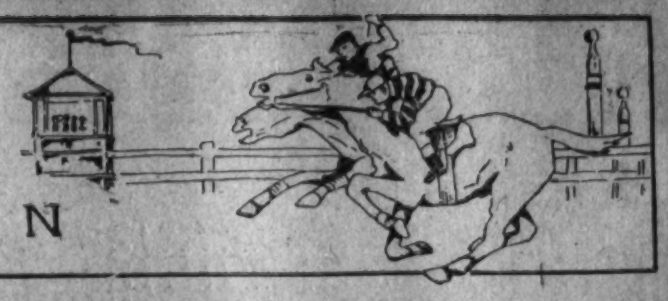

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1919

FOOTBALL CLUB BEATS NANYANG

Shanghai Eleven Comes Strong In Second Half, Winning By 4-0 Score

RANGERS AND NAVY LOSE

St. Xavier's And S.F.C. Are Victors In Second League; Two Games Today

YESTERDAY'S GAMES

S.F.C. 4	Nanyang 0
Customs 6	Soochow U. 2

SECOND LEAGUE

S.F.C. Second 9	Navy 2
St. Xavier's 5	Rangers 1

GAMES TODAY

Xavier's vs. H.M.S. Hawkins
Nanyang vs. J.R.C.

...e Shanghai Football Club ...entertained by the Nanyang ...ge yesterday afternoon, on ...atter's ground, but the game ...ially in the second half, was ...scraggy order. The Football ... won by a 4-0 score.

...u kicked off for Nanyang ... the Collegians at once took ... the attack. The club were ...out Loonis, for the first ...y minutes of the game so ...o play with ten men. Robert... dropping back to center half ...n spite of this handicap the ... returned the Nanyang pres... and both goals were fre...tly visited.

...om a pass Drake obtained ...ball from Forshaw and would ... made no mistake but he ... ruled off-side while a little ...r the Nanyang goalie was ...ed upon to save a swift drive ...y Forshaw.

Forshaw again obtained the ball but his shot at goal was frustrated by the Nanyang back and although a corner kick was awarded the Club nothing materialised. Much give and take play took place when after the game had lasted twenty minutes, Loonis made an appearance and relieved Robertson who was then able to take his place in the Club's forward line. A free kick given against the Nanyang team was taken by Brown but his shot was poor and from the kick off Nanyang again took up the attack and forced a corner kick but with no result.

CLUB TAKES LEAD

Good work by Koo, the Nanyang left back, prevented Robertson from giving the Club the lead when the latter was favorably placed. After forty minutes of play the Club was eventually able to take the lead, Robertson obtaining the ball, dribbled through the half back line, and passed to Drake who eluding the backs scored with a shot into the left end of the net giving the Nanyang goalie no chance to save.

A few minutes later Robertson was able to increase the lead for the Club, by rushing the goalie who fumbling the ball left his citadel undefended leaving Robertson little else to do than put the ball in the net. From the kick off the Nanyang team made determined efforts at the Club's goal and a good shot was just saved by McLean who after fumbling the ball was able to recover himself in time and so save his goal from danger.

Another rush on the Club's goal was just prevented in time by Tonkin who passing to Smith gave that player an opening down the right wing. Smith centered feebly with the result that the ball was easily cleared. The interval arrived with the Club leading by two goals to nil.

NANYANG FORWARDS GOOD

On the resumption of play the club again took up the attack and Forshaw had hard lines in not scoring when he sent in a swift shot, the ball hitting the bar and rebounded into play. From a good pass Lee the Nanyang's inside left obtained the ball and by good work passed Isherwood but his shot at goal was poor.

The Club's third goal was scored by Drake after 40 minutes of play and three minutes later Forshaw centered to Leslie who brought the ball again to the ... line and this time was able ...core what proved to be the ... goal of the match. The final ...tle went two minutes later. ...t is difficult to pick out any ... the forwards of both teams ... special mention, the com...nation of the Club's forwards ...ng on the whole slightly bet... than their opponents'. Tonkin ...ack played a good game and ... very safe throughout while ...wn and Campbell continually ... the Nanyang forwards in ...

... the Collegians the defense ...nothing to be desired, both ...nd Shen worked hard and

(Continued on Page 6)

Sport And Stage -:- By Domino

Topics of the week. The tael is up and coal is down. (Thanks to the Kailan Mining Administration). Professor Dyson says that Sir Isaac Newton is all wrong about the stars and the next thing we will hear is that the apple did not hit the old chap on the head, and that will upset the law of gravitation. Troubles on earth are bad enough, but when they begin to wrangle among the stars our hopes of a "Better Land" hereafter are dimmed by the deflection of light.

Never mind, Robert Dollar is going to put up a mansion on the Bund so that will relieve the congestion; the Chinese want a seat on the Council which will also leave a seat vacant somewhere else, even if it is in a tramcar at tiffin time; Lloyd George after a good lunch is very optimistic; Castlewood did not win the Champions any more than I won the big sweep; Silver Streak, like the rest of Silver, won hands down and is at a premium; and last of all, casting a gloom over the festivities of Racing Week, come stories all to true and Mr. Jap playing the very devil in Korea.

* * *

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The world is very full of woe
With Bolsheviki plottigers.
And where we'll finish I don't know,
With Trotsky-Lenin rotters.
But not content with discord here,
And struggles with the Teuton,
We now have jars
Among the stars—
Poor old Sir Isaac Newton.

* * *

The tael goes higher every day
And silver's being hoarded
The brokers smile, as well they may,
For efforts well rewarded,
A "streak of silver" so I hear
Beats "castle woods" and "sands" sir,
Though gold is weak—
"Silverstreak"
Will pay to beat the band, sir.

* * *

Lloyd George when at the Lord Mayor's lunch
Reviewed the world's conditions,
He hit with optimistic punch
The Bolshevik positions.
The profiteers out here have fears
And suffer from prostration
Since price of coal
Is up the Pole—why—
KAILAN ADMINISTRATION
(Thank you).

* * *

A DOLLAR mex I know is fine,
It beats its big gold brother.
The Hongkong DOLLAR I decline,
It's less than any other,
But Shanghai DOLLARS we all like
They cause no wallah-wallah,
A DOLLAR house
Won't make us grouse
When built by Robert DOLLAR.
(On the Bund too).

* * *

A Jap is on the Council board,
Who helps to run our city,
His voters live in Hongkew Ward,
And some think that's a pity.
Now Chinese all the taxes pay
And so send 'Humble greetings'
"We would rejoice
To have a voice
On future Council meetings."

* * *

"Ann," in the person of Miss Peggy Carroll, seems to have captivated the Shanghai playgoer. They all like her and as a matter of fact so do I just a little bit. For a little lady to make a first appearance on the stage and carry through a long part like "Ann," is splendid and she deserves all the nice things that the press and public have said about her. She will make her very last appearance in this play tomorrow night, and this time in aid of a worthy institution that has done much for the comfort of our sailors, soldiers and seamen during the war. I hope there will be a full house.

* * *

Vanity Fair opens its season on Tuesday. Edgar Warwick has a fine all round company and there is not a number in his repetoire that can fail to please. Miss Eileen Dawn has been working hard to give the show plenty of publicity and also to convince the playgoer that Vanity Fair is something as good as it is original. I happen to know every member of the company, bar two, and can vouch for all the nice things that she says about them.

* * *

Every meal taken at a local restaurant now is a *Banquet*. The mania for music at meals is the beginning and end of our digestions. I was well able to take my soup to the sweet strains of the Valse Danube; or to tackle my fish bones to a Sousa's march. But who with a musical soul, and a liking for rhythm can possibly swallow Mock Turtle or solve the mysteries of a bloater, when the Jazz is scraping, blowing, banjoing and drumming "What Will Become of the Wild Wild Woman When We All Go Dry?"

I love music but I prefer my meals without it. There are occasions when the story of Phil May is brought vividly to the memory. He was dining at a well-known restaurant, where the orchestra was much in evidence. Suddenly Phil May pushed his plate away from him and, calling the waiter, said, "Will you kindly tell the leader of the orchestra know that it is absolutely impossible for me to eat my soup to that tune."

The soup may be greasy,
The fish may be high,
The entree, Chicago's best canned,
The joint not too easy,
The pudding, a pie,
But maskee if you have a jazz band.

* * *

BOXING

This month most of the attention in the boxing world is being given to the movements of Georges Carpentier the French idol. Will he make good the promise to Mr. C. B. Cochrane that he will meet Beckett the English champion in London. I am expecting to hear that the cables have whirred out the result of the conflict at any time now. The original date was to be November 15 and at the Olympia.

Billy Wells is again in the limelight. He still has any amount of backers and pretty well every sportsman likes him. He is such a clean cut fellow and even after the hardest punch comes up game; and sometimes after sleeping for the required ten seconds his little wife's remark "Never mind Billy" carries all our sympathies. He has booked up three big contests, the most important of which is that against Eddie McGoorty who went under to Beckett some six weeks ago.

Quite an attractive purse has been put up and as both these gamesters know what it is to taste defeat, they will both be anxious to score a win in order that they may come back, among the stars of the ring. Eddie McGoorty, since his defeat by Beckett, has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. He was in Paris most of the latter end of September arranging at least a couple of bouts.

Despite the cables recently received, there is still a struggle between promoters as to where the big world championship fight is to take place. Cochrane is willing to guarantee a tremendous purse, and it is well known that Dempsey is always ready to fight no matter where the ring may be situated.

* * *

Some ten years ago I was standing on the platform of Victoria Station, London, with a crowd of good fellows, when a little Japanese gentleman passed us. Our conversation immediately turned upon him, and it was the unanimous opinion that the Jap was a wonderful little chap and as clever and polite as they make them. Soon after that time I came out East for the first time and very soon found that the opinion that we held in England of the inhabitants of Nippon Land was not quite the same as was held out here.

But things were not so bad at that time. Mr. Jap was looked upon as undoubtedly clever, and he could even find some sympathisers here. Then came the war and he threw in his lot with us, and a good thing for us out East too. But you very soon found that for the time he had the whip hand and also that he considered himself no longer as good as the next man, but a jolly sight better.

The Shantung question immediately rivetted all eyes on this part of the world and China is getting all the sympathy. The present owner of Shantung is getting something just the opposite. In England whispers are abroad that the Japanese are not quite as delightful as they are shown in books and musical comedies; while in America, whether East or West, the feeling is frankly antagonistic. What is the reason of it all? I think that a taste of power has come too rapidly upon a growing country, and it has based its system of development too much upon that of Kaiserdom.

The most fairminded of us cannot close our eyes to the fact that the treatment handed out to us by our near neighbors is not the same as it was a decade ago. You don't meet with the politeness that you did.

And now, on top of all the dislike that the country has engendered, come stories of the most appalling atrocities in Korea. Unfortunately the source from which they come is all too trustworthy, and only bears out the many rumors that have been rampant for some time past. I believe that there are many Japanese who realise the feeling that their people have aroused in the world, and look upon it with growing uneasiness, but there are others who, like the ostrich, still stick their heads in the sands of their own conceit, and say all is well with them.

Oppress a weak people and you will in time arouse their nationality. Then the oppressor, in his appointed time, will reap his harvest of sorrow.

* * *

There are stories that thrill,
There are stories that fill
A reader with awe when they're tragic;
There are stories that please,
There are stories that ease
A mind that is troubled, like magic;
But this week we've heard
On a trustworthy word

(Continued on Page 6)

AMERICAN SAILORS TO PLAY FOOTBALL

First Game In Two Years Will Take Place At Race Course Tomorrow

The first game of American football to be played in Shanghai in two years will take place at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon. The contest will be between teams from the U.S.S. Wilmington and the U.S.S. Elcano, for the championship of the Yangtsze River. The two teams will combine in selecting players for an eleven to meet a team from the Amateur Athletic Club on Thanksgiving Day.

Coach Edsall, who has been called a second Gil Dobie, announced the following line-up for the Wilmington team:

Position	Name	Weight
Center	Flynn	195 lbs.
Guard R.	Welty	190 "
Guard L.	Johnson	185 "
Tackle R.	Lifquist	185 "
Tackle L.	Maxwell	190 "
End R.	Cheslock	148 "
End L.	Lawler	145 "
Half R.	Locker	165 "
Half L.	Wall	172 "
Quarterback	Keeton	135 "
Fullback	Carlander (Captain)	110 "

Subs: Vaughn, Strahan, Fike, Hunt, Law, Knight and Watson.

The team includes stars from University of Washington, Oregon Agricultural College, University of California, Michigan University and Stub Davie.

CIVILIANS TO PRACTICE

The Amateur Athletic Club eleven will hold a practice session this afternoon at the Race Course. All men are urged to be on hand at 2:15 o'clock.

MRS. ELMORE WINS IN TENNIS SINGLES

Miss Vale Defeated In Two Sets And Mr. Elmore Wins From Mr. Young

By beating Miss Vale, 6-1 and 6-4 yesterday in the finals, Mrs. Elmore won the ladies' open single Tennis championship yesterday at the Cercle Sportif Francais, Mr. J. Elmore took the men's hard-court championship by defeating Mr. K. B. Young, 6-0, 6-3 and 6-2.

The finals of the men's hard-court doubles championship will be played this afternoon. Messrs. Gulick and Hargreaves will meet Messrs. Elmore and Martin.

These contestants won the semi-final yesterday. Messrs. Gulick and Hargreaves beat Tong and Young in the second round and repeated their victory over Stewart and Atkinson. Messrs. Elmore and Martin had a walk-over Wheen and Wheen.

In the hard-court open mixed doubles championship, Mr. and Mrs. Elmore beat Mr. W. S. A. Pott and Mrs. Brauns, 6-4, and 6-2.

BASKETBALL GAME GOES BY DEFAULT

Impromptu Game Organised To Entertain Crowd At Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The "Reds" team won the first game of the American Song Service Basketball season at the gymnasium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by default last night when only three members of the "Whites" team appeared. The game was forfeited by a score of 2 to 0.

The "Blues" will play the American School team Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Public School.

After the League game had been cancelled last night an impromptu contest was arranged between teams known as "Reds" and "Whites" in which the latter were victorious by a score of 52 to 15. The line-up was:

Reds		Whites
Petitt	lf	Simons
Hening (c)	rf	Jackson (c)
Davis	c	Hoh
Burke	lg	White
Geldart	rg	Perry

Goals from floor were made by Petitt (2), Hening (3), Davis (2), Simons (10), Jackson (6), Hoh (6), Perry. Goals from fouls were thrown by Geldart and Simons.

Twenty minute periods were played. Mr. R. Rush was referee, Mr. Black timer and Mr. Glaugue scorer.

Two Principals Of 'Ann' In A Delightful Comedy Scene

Miss Peggy Carroll as the American girl reporter and Mr. Eric Prince as the Dean have several capital comedy encounters in the A.D.C.'s clever production of "Ann." In this scene, Mr. Toeg has, we think, caught the spirit very deftly. The Dean has found the stockings and has been thinking that Ann probably is a somewhat shocking young person. He has also objected to a certain perfume she likes. Ann so wheedles him that he kisses her and walks off with his ideas of perfume entirely revolutionised. "Dee-licious," he exclaims, sniffingly.

Another full house greeted the A.D.C. players last night. Mr. Graham Barrow who shares stellar honors with Miss Carrol, kept the house chuckling or roaring throughout the evening.

The others in the cast, Mr. Laurie Burman, Mrs. A. J. Stewart and Mrs. Chris Wingrove acquitted themselves admirably, doing their full share in making the production the success it has proved to be. The last performance of Ann will be given at the Lyceum tomorrow evening.

Five Servants Made Rich By Winning Ticket On Race

Employees At Household Of Mr. P. Le Bris Venture On Champion Sweep And Win; Remain At Their Duties

Youngsters, and many older dreamers and idealists, have spent many happy hours in introspection and happy fancies as to just how they would act and what they would do with the money if Dame Fortune, acting on some whim should cast a shower of gold into their laps. Probably none of them ever took so philosophical a view as that of the five Chinese servants of Mr. P. Le Bris, manager here for Pathe Freres, last week when they learned that as a result of the Champion Sweep they had become rich men and women.

Upon discovering that the amah, cook, chauffeur, boy and coolie in his household had the winning ticket which brought them nearly $100,000, Mr. Le Bris' first question, naturally, was whether his domestic routine was to be immediately upset. His servants had been with him for many years and the prospect was rather appalling.

NO CHANGE FOR PLUTOCRATS

Believing in direct action the motion picture man summoned his servants and placed the matter before them.

"What will you do?" he asked. "Are you going to leave me or will you remain?"

"This house plenty joss inside," the Chinese replied. "We stay by you."

Knowing that full realisation of their sudden riches had not yet come to the servants Mr. Le Bris insisted on explaining to each one of them just how much money he or she now had. To the amah he told in language she could understand what it would be possible to do with the $300 a month income that had suddenly fallen to her. But she was steadfast in her resolve to stay by her post, although she is a woman well past middle age and the mother of a grown son. The other servants assumed a similar attitude.

The five servants who held the winning ticket are the amah, the chauffeur, the cook, the boy and the coolie in the Le Bris home. The amah was the most fortunate of the lot having advanced $5 to the pool and winning, in consequence, the sum of $47,250 as her share. The cook gave $2 and would have won $18,900 but sold a half interest in his portion to a friend. The chauffeur contributed $2 and got his full share of $18,900, the full ticket having been cashed for $94,500. The boy and the coolie invested 50 cents each in return for which they were paid $4,725 apiece. Out of these sums a small percentage was awarded to a mafoo who acted as intermediary in the purchase of the ticket.

HER FIRST GAMBLE

Many wildly imaginative and unfounded stories about the circumstances of the winning have been afloat in Shanghai ever since the race was run. Mr. Le Bris set these at rest when he told The China Press exactly what happened.

Although she was born in Shanghai since racing was commenced here, the amah had never before contributed to a pool or bought an individual ticket on the Champion Sweep or any other stake, that her master was able to learn of, until this meeting. The servants decided on a pool for one ticket on the Sweep, without the knowledge of Mr. and Mrs. Le Bris, and contributed the required money. A mafoo's assistance was enlisted and the ticket was bought. The amah, having subscribed the largest amount, took possession of the slip bearing the lucky number.

Mr. Le Bris had the chauffeur drive him to the Race Course and was on the clubhouse lawn when he met Miss Marie Walcamp, star of the Universal Film Company's organisation which is working here at the present time, and heard, for the first time, the report that a servant had been the holder of the winning ticket in the main event. Bidding farewell to Miss Walcamp and Mr. Harland Tucker, leading man with the company, Mr. Le Bris returned to his car at the entrance to the club grounds.

A NATURAL SMILE

As he approached the automobile, Mr. Le Bris said he noted the broad smile that overspread the features of his driver. Upon inquiring the cause for the man's apparent glee the motion picture man was informed:

"Master, my have got plenty money now."

Knowing the proclivities of Chinese servants to gamble among themselves Mr. Le Bris' first impression was that the chauffeur had been fortunate in some private pool that had been arranged in the vicinity of the course.

"Win one thousand dollars, I suppose," hazarded the employer with an indulgent smile, thinking, of course, that he was exaggerating the amount ridiculously.

"More. More. More," cried the servant with an increasingly expansive grin. "My have got number one ticket."

"What ticket have you?" demanded Mr. Le Bris.

"My catchee big ticket," asserted the chauffeur.

"Do you mean to say you have won the Sweep?" demanded the astounded business man. "Where is the ticket?"

"Him stay alongside amah," explained the driver.

TO THE BANK

Incredulous, but interested, Mr. Le Bris had the man drive him to the Pathe offices at Jinkee and Szechuen Roads, where he got into telephonic communication with his home. Mrs. Le Bris inquired of the amah as to the number of the race ticket in her possession and learned that it was 7,600. Strangely, one of the tickets held by Mr. Le Bris was 7,900—the lucky number with one character upside down.

Obtaining the ticket from the amah, Mr. Le Bris aided his servants in cashing it and in placing it in a bank. Then he took up the matter of their future plans. His relief was unbounded when he discovered that not only did the entire staff intend to remain at its post but that there was no let-down in discipline nor any indication of a change in the spirit of service that has marked the routine of his household for many years.

At The Theaters

Charming Margery Wilson in "Mountain Dew" will be the attraction at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. "Mountain Dew" is an unusually fine comedy-drama and Margery Wilson is particularly well adapted to play the part of the wild, beautiful girl of the hills. Pathe's American Gazette will also be shown, and the comedy, "A Maiden's Trust" is full of fun and laughs.

Valeska Suratt in "The New York Peacock" will be seen at today's matinee, and Dorothy Bernard in "Sins of Men" will be the main feature of tonight's performance.

"Trovatore" will be sung tonight at the Olympic Theater by the Russian Grand Opera Company. This is a tuneful and melodious opera, and it is well rendered by this company. At today's matinee the attraction will be "Barber of Seville" and Special Ballet.

"Intolerance," one of Griffith's greatest productions, will be shown for the last time tonight at the Victoria Theater. All of the favorite Griffith stars are in the picture and it is one of the most spectacular pictures ever produced. At least 100,000 people take part in this production, and the Babylonian scenes are truly wonderful.

The Isis Theater announces Miss Lee Shueh-fang in "The White Snake Fairy Drama," as the attraction at tonight's performance. Miss Lee will be assisted by a company of seventy. The costumes are most elaborate and the stage settings are quaint and beautiful.

Episodes eleven and twelve of the "Girl from Frisco" will be shown tonight at the Towa Cinema Theater. Two uproariously funny Keystone comedies will also be on the bill.

Pearl White in fifth and sixth episodes of "The Lightning Raider" is the feature of the bill to be shown at the New Helen Theater beginning tomorrow night. Pearl White is known the world over for her sensational feats and fearlessness. Three comedy pictures will be shown. At today's matinee the third and fourth episodes of "The Lightning Raider" and a comedy picture will be seen.

SPRINGIE WINS STEEPLECHASE

Mr. Boyd's Crack Pony Is Favorite And Easy Victor Over Sans Peur

MOVIE ACTORS AT WORK

Miss Walcamp Unable To Ride In Race After Pony Runs Away

Mr. C. C. Boyd had little trouble in bringing the favorite, Springie, through to a win in the Grand National Steeplechase yesterday afternoon in the classic event of the off-day of the Shanghai Race Club Autumn meeting. Mr. Boyd was two lengths and a half ahead of Mr. Bremner on Sans Peur with Mr. Hayes riding Revenge to a poor third, after a great race for the money with The Earl, Mr. Sweeting up.

The stellar event of the day brought a thrill to the record-breaking crowd when Blackford took a bad fall while taking the grandstand jump, throwing the jockey, Mr. Richard. The latter was uninjured.

Miss Marie Walcamp, the movie star, essayed to win a race for the film, "The Petals of Lao Tsze." Miss Walcamp meant all right but she picked a China pony, yclept Dumpling, and Dumpling didn't ride worth a cent. He cut loose from the ponies awaiting the signal to start and tore around the track twice before Miss Walcamp could stop him.

HER SUBSTITUTE WINS

But the race just had to be filmed so Stockton Quincey, carried by the company because he looks so much like Miss Walcamp, rode the race and won although a couple of ponies beat the automobile that carried the camera. Nine jockeys entered into the spirit of the thing and seven, with Mr. Quincey riding the winner, stayed behind the automobile. Which, after all, shows that pictures can lie, doesn't it?

Miss Walcamp herself weighed in and was filmed while getting off the pony after Mr. Quincey had won the race for her.

The automobile staged a little stunt too that might have added a thrill for the thousands who will breathlessly follow the course of Miss Walcamp's search for the lost petals but it won't be in the picture because Joe Waddell and his camera rode in the motor car.

In order to keep ahead of the ponies—and at that it didn't—the chauffeur cut her wide open. While going around the Northwest curve the machine cut deep in the track, the chauffeur temporarily lost control of the wheel and the car nearly turned turtle. Clever work by the driver prevented an accident.

RECORD CROWD OUT

All these things happened long before the balconies and roof of the New World were black with people and before the biggest crowd that ever thronged the race course gathered for the program of races announced.

The betting was consistent with the size of the crowd and winners of sweeps garnered enough coin of the realm so that shroffs will hold no terrors on the first.

There were one or two sizeable dividends. Lezdeck paid $56 as the win dividend in the Nil Desperandum Cup event for griffins when Java Chief, the favorite finished third. Several ponies netted backers over $20 for win or place.

The greatest race of the day was the final when the mafoos had their opportunity. Golden Quail and Greysand ran a dead heat, leaping neck and neck for the last 200 yards with Iron Duke hot on the trail.

Scesaplana had little trouble in the first race, winning by a length and a half over Co-insurance. Young Alf was third. Messrs. Wuilleumier, Crokam and Burkill were the jockeys.

SIX IN AUTUMN HANDICAPS

But six started the Autumn Handicap, Mr. Knoll winning on Triumph. Mr. Hill was second on Nigger Minstrel and Mr. Crokam third on The Cornerake.

After Golden Plume had led nearly to the straight, Dunera came with a spurt winning, Golden Plume getting second over The Home Bird. Mr. Hill rode Dunera with Mr. Sleap up on Golden Plume and Mr. Burkill on The Home Bird.

The Consolation Cup event saw a great finish with Mr. Daiglieh winning on Standard Dahlia by a head over Mr. Hill on The Bulbul. Mr. Wuilleumier's mount, Bydand, was a close third, but a short head behind.

Gulfsand had a picnic in the Manchu Stakes and at that paid $30.70. Mr. Burkill rode the pony that won by many lengths over The Hawfinch, the wild-eyed favorite. Mr. Hill rode the

(Continued on Page 6)

CINCINNATI WALLOPS WHITE SOX IN FIRST OF WORLD SERIES VICTORIES

PITCHING ARM OF 'DUTCH' REUTHER DEFEATS CHICAGO

Ohio Town Goes Wild As The Home Team Sets Winning Pace That Survives Series

Note: Beginning today, THE CHINA PRESS begins a series of articles describing the recent world's series for baseball supremacy, in which the Cincinnati Club of the National League triumphed over the Chicago team of the American League. Today's story is of the first game played in Cincinnati on October 1 in which the Cincinnati Reds walloped the Sox by a score of 9 to 1. The second game, played in Chicago, will be described in Tuesday's issue of this newspaper.

Cincinnati, October 1.—This southernmost end of Ohio is just one lurid, red smear tonight and Cincinnati is in the wildest throes of an ecstasy which it never before had known. And well might this city celebrate. While 30,511 persons looked on in varied stages of acute frenzy at Redland Field this afternoon the Cincinnati club of the National League triumphed over the Chicago team of the American League in the first game of the world's series for baseball supremacy. And as might be gathered from the score, which was 9 to 1, it was none of the ordinary successes either.

Standing out in bold relief against the carmine background of Cincinnati's splendid achievement was a young man of twenty-five, Walter Ruether by name. Ruether was called on to pitch against the great Eddie Cicotte, hero of the 1917 world's series with the Giants of New York. And Ruether pitched. He did at least that. When the last Chicago batsman came to the plate, with neither ambition in his mien or menace in his pose, thoroughly cowed by the cunning and the power of the lefthanded delivery which his team had tried in vain to solve, Ruether was still in the box, pitching.

CICOTTE DRIVEN OUT

And while Ruether was out there basking in the smiles of the multitude and wallowing in the salves of their approval, Cicotte was sitting in the club house ruminating over the strange upsets which Fate delights in staging. For while Ruether had more than triumphed, Cicotte, accounted by most men as the most likely hero of the series, had been driven from the mound in a wild assault which had netted the Reds five runs in the fourth inning.

The shine ball master, who had gone through another league season with the awe and respect of every batsman who had faced him, had not only been forced to retire under severe fire, but he had been chastised most ignominiously and greeted by the Cincinnati batsmen with no more respect than if he had been the veriest of tyros, just breaking into the major league.

RUETHER'S HITTING A FEAT

Ruether not only made his left hand work with consummate mastery and cunning, for he allowed the White Sox only six scattered hits, but he wielded his bat with the terrific effectiveness of a Cobb, Jackson and Roush all rolled into one. Four times Ruether came to bat and at the finish his percentage was 1,000. The first visit to the plate yielded him a pass. "Good enough for a pitcher," shouted the fans. But it was not good enough for Ruether.

The second time Ruether came to bat, in the fourth inning, he faced Cicotte with an overpowering desire to hit this Chicago idol, already tottering, just where his clay feet showed. One lusty swing and Ruether had smashed out a three base hit into center field and had scored both Neale and Wingo.

Certainly Ruether had done enough for one day, particularly for a pitcher working in his first world's series game. But it was not enough for Ruether. Still his eyes kept wandering to that box right off the playing field. In his ears rang the din of the cheering fans, and he was set on doing even greater deeds. It was in the sixth inning that Ruether came up to bat for the third time. On this occasion he found Wilkinson already in the box. An appraising look at Wilkinson's offerings and bang went another hit off the bat of the young left hander. It was for only one base and Ruether, though a pitcher still, was not satisfied.

In the eighth inning Ruether came to the plate with his bludgeon for the fourth and last time. Now was his chance to strike a parting blow at this enemy which had come through the city gates with a cockiness never before exceeded and a look of pity at the poor Reds who dared dispute the baseball supremacy. This time it was a third Chicago pitcher who faced Ruether. Lowdermilk had been injected into the fray after Wilkinson had been removed in order to let McMullen bat for him in the eighth inning.

Lowdermilk fared just as badly as did Cicotte in the fourth. With Neale waiting on second base Ruether once more took aim at the center field fence of green, and once more his effort was crowned with success.

ONCE DISCARDED BY CUBS

Take account of Ruether's remarkable work on the defense, the finesse with his left handed speed ball, his ability to outguess his opponents and to pitch to such a keen mind as Eddie Collins and so powerful a propeller as Joe Jackson, just the kind of balls which they did not find to their liking. Add to that Ruether's brace of triples and his single, which sent in three runs and then remember that this youngster only a few season's back had been given up by the Chicago Nationals as no fit material for the stern battle of the major leagues, and you may realise to some extent the completeness of Ruether's triumph on the field down in the Redland hollow this afternoon.

Not since the Boston Nationals took the first game of the 1914 world's series from the disdainful Athletics by 7 to 1 had any team been so thoroughly and surprisingly tamed in one contest. If coming events truly cast their shadows before them many take it for granted that this is to be a Cincinnati year to the sweet finish, and that the White Sox will be fortunate to salvage some small part of their self-esteem out of the wreckage of their hopes.

REDS ON CARNAGE BENT

Ruether made himself the dominating hero, but let it be said that every other worker in the Cincinnati cause was more or less a hero. The team went at Cicotte on carnage bent and even after it had driven him from the box with six hits in the fourth and charged up five runs in that session it refused to relent. Still it kept its attack at fighting pitch and it proceeded to maul Wilkinson.

The youngster, who is a right hander and, we believe, at one time served with the Yankees, pitched to Groh for the final out of the fourth round. Lowdermilk, the veteran who was the third and last of the trio of Chicago righthanders, was handled just as roughly as his predecessors. There was neither charity nor sweet temper in the camp of the Reds and once on their career of carnage there was no stopping them.

It remains to be seen whether The White Sox accounted for six hits and one error. They got their saving marker in the opening inning, but of that more anon. Of the fourteen hits made by the Reds, seven were registered at the expense of Cicotte, five off Wilkinson and two off Lowdermilk.

JAKE DAUBERT SHINES

Second to Ruether among the brightest luminaries of the battle was Daubert—that same familiar old Jake who for so many seasons worked with Brooklyn and who in the lone world's series in which he figured as a Superba failed dismally. In 1916, against the Red Sox, Daubert made just three hits in the entire series. Today Daubert made three hits in the one game. On his fourth trip to the plate he was hit on the back of the neck by one of Lowdermilk's wild shoots and went to the ground like a dying gladiator, clutching to his breast his cherished batting percentage of 1,000.

Daubert got a single in the first inning, another single in that resounding fourth and a triple to right which opened the seventh inning assault on Wilkinson and started a little carnival which was ended by a double play.

Heinie Groh, whose single in the seventh scored Daubert, was an agile performer in the field, but did not quite satisfy himself at the bat. Eddie Roush champion hitter of the club and second only to Rogers Hornsby among the National League batsmen, tried with might and main but could not obtain even a single safety. But if Roush failed with the bat he more than succeeded with his legs and his clutching hands. Rarely has an outfielder given as great an exhibition defensively as did Roush in the nine innings this afternoon.

ROUSH'S FIELDING

Roush started his remarkable work in the opening inning when he went away back for Weaver's fly and just did get it on his finger tips. In the sixth inning the former Giant made a remarkable run and catch on John Collins.

In the eighth Eddie Collins lifted one to short center, and it looked safe for a base. But Roush would not have it thus. He sprinted for all he was worth and managed to get the sphere safely in his clutches. Certainly Roush was one of the brightest stars of the day.

And let us not forget this youngster named Lewis Duncan, by many called Pat, fresh from the Southern League, mild mannered but always ready to defend his rights with his left. By many experts fond of fondling the stuff called baseball dope Duncan had been proclaimed from coast to coast as one of the possible weak points of the Reds. Here was a young man serving his apprenticeship in the major leagues only a few weeks after his graduation from the Southern Association, aspiring to a place among the world's series immortals.

Why, Duncan had never seen New York. But we will confess that this did not seem to handicap the outfielder. He accounted for a couple of telling singles. His prowess as an outfielder was not put to the test, since he did not get even a single chance.

NO WHITE HERO IN DEFEAT

We have been rambling along, dilating on the Reds. But what about the vaunted White Sox? Had they no hero at all even in defeat? No. Not unless one would want to glorify Chick Gandil, who got two hits, the first of which, in the second inning, tied the score and gave the White Sox the run that saved them the further ignominy of a shutout. That hit of Gandil's was not altogether without taint.

Gandil lifted a fly to short center. Properly, it was Kopf's ball, but the ambitious and ubiquitous Roush came smashing in from deep center with all intention of getting the offering. Roush was too ambitious. Gandil's fly was too short, and great was the Red land grief when the ball fell safely to the greensward and went for a hit, while Jackson scored from third base.

That Chicago second inning was born in taint. Jackson opened the second inning with a smash to Kopf. The Red shortstop did not handle the ball with sufficient neatness and despatch to suit the offical scorers and had Jackson only as far as second, Kopf would have got an error anyway. But to make matters worse Kopf threw the ball widely to first so that Shoeless Joe had ample time to reach second base. Felsch sacrificed him along to third and then Gandil lifted that short fly. After Jackson had scored, Gandil was out stealing. Risberg walked and hope was born anew in Chicago breasts, but Roush throttled it when he got Schalk's fly.

EDDIE COLLINS GETS ONE HIT

Eddie Collins got one hit, and that summed up his services for the day. He got no chance to shine in the field. Risberg made one sterling play but that was all. Jackson, one of the greatest hitters in all baseb could not locate Ruether's cu to save his soul and had to without a safety. Weaver go hit and John Collins got one, first of the game—but that all. Not much of the heroic the recounting of the achi ments of the White Sox, is the There was none to tell about, even if one were the warmes warm partisans of the Chic clan. The Sox were whipped a frazzle.

In our summarisation of day's heroics we have purpo left for the last an appreci of the prowess of Pat Moran, took command of an aggrega of players who under o standards had done nothing to dicate that they could be welc into a pennant winning machi The contest this afternoon e phasised to a marked degree t wizardry of the veteran's leade ship, the magic of his spoken word and encouragement.

Official Box Score

CHICAGO

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J. Collins, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
E. Collins, 2b	4	0	1	3	3	0
Weaver, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Jackson, lf	4	1	0	3	0	0
Felsch, cf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	2	7	0	1
Risberg, ss	2	0	0	5	6	0
Schalk, c	3	0	0	2	2	0
Cicotte, p	1	0	0	0	3	0
Wilkinson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
*McMullin	1	0	1	0	0	0
Low'milk, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	6	24	16	1

CINCINNATI

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rath, 2b	3	2	1	4	2	0
Daubert, 1b	4	1	3	9	0	0
Groh, 3b	3	1	1	0	3	0
Roush, cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Duncan, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Kopf, ss	4	1	0	1	3	1
Neale, rf	4	2	2	9	3	0
Wingo, c	3	1	1	1	2	0
Ruether, p	3	1	3	0	2	0
Totals	31	9	14	27	12	1

*Batted for Wilkinson in the eighth inning.

Chicago . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cincinnati. 1 0 0 5 9 0 2 1 x—9

Stolen base—Roush. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Rath, Roush, Wingo. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Two base hit—Rath. Three base hits—Daubert, Ruether, 2. Double plays—Risberg and E. Collins; Risberg, E. Collins and Gandil. Earned runs—Chicago, 0; Cincinnati, 8. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1.

Pitchers' records—Off Ruether, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings, with 31 men at bat; off Cicotte, 7 hits and 6 runs in 3 2-3 innings, with 15 men at bat; off Wilkinson, 5 hits and 2 runs in 3 1-3 innings, with 12 men at bat; off Lowdermilk, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning, with 4 men at bat.

Struck out—By Ruether, 1 (Cicotte); by Cicotte, 1 (Kopf); by Wilkinson, 1 (Wingo). Bases on balls—Off Ruether, 1 (Risberg); off Cicotte, 2 (Roush, Ruether); off Lowdermilk, 1 (Groh). Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, 1 (Rath); by Lowdermilk, 1 Daubert).

Victor And Vanquished In World's Baseball Championship Series

Pat Moran. William Gleason.

The wise old men of baseball who matched wits and diamond knowledge in the 1919 world's series clash between the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago White Sox, Pat Moran, hailed as the "miracle man" of baseball, began his career as a manager by landing the National League pennant for the Phillies in 1915. "Kid," Gleason, the peppery manager of the Sox, also has scored a win in his first year as a major league bench manager. Gleason's triumph, however, has not the glory of Moran's. Manager Pat took hold and built a winner from ordinary material in 1915 and this season turned the same trick when he brought to Cincinnati the first pennant in fifty years and the first world's title in history.

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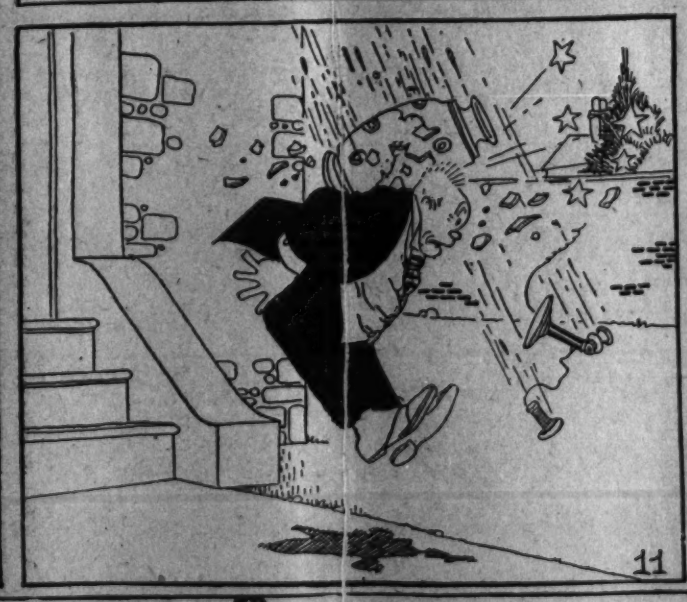
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, November 16th, 1919

Bringing Up Father

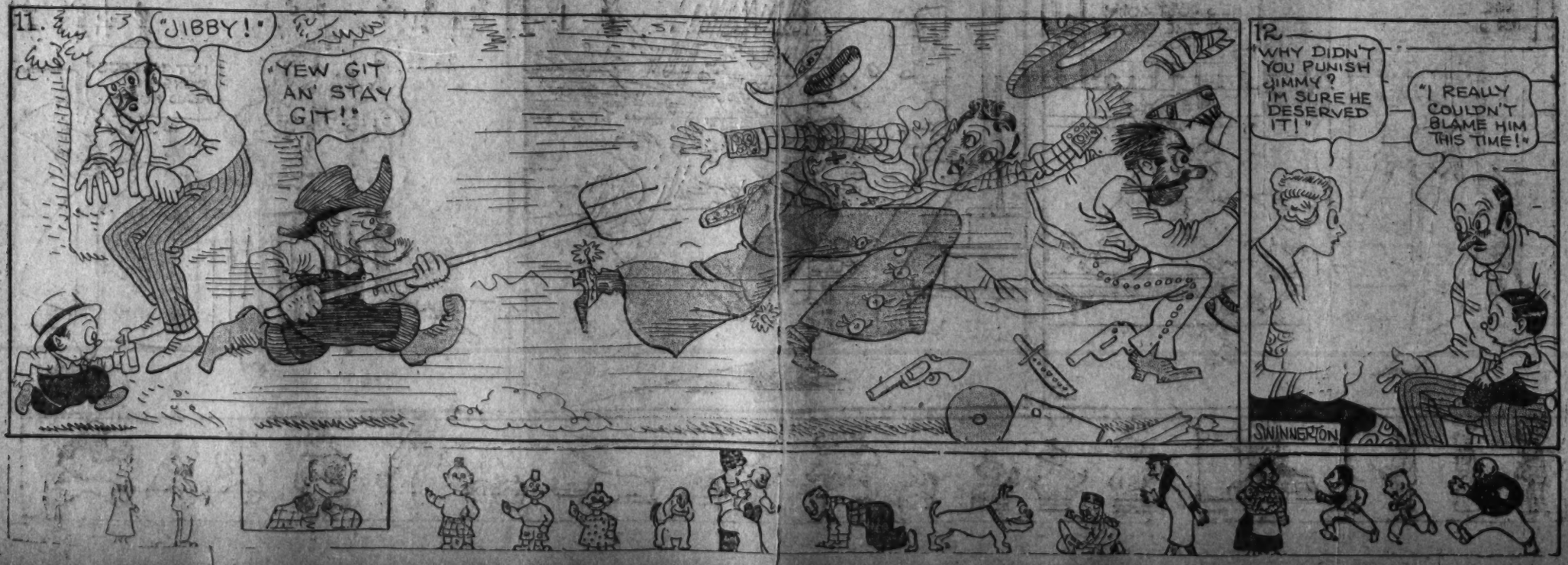
IT'S COLD!
MRS. JIGGS · WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF MR. JIGGS KIN COME TO THE SOAP-MAKERS BALL TONIGHT · DINTY MOORES' QUARTETTE IS GONNA SING ·
HUH!!
2



Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY, FATHERS HAY FEVER IS WORSE. YOU MUST GO DOWN TO THE VILLAGE DRUG STORE AND GET THIS PRESCRIPTION REFILLED AND DO HURRY BACK!"
"YES MAMMA."
2.
3.
"MORE PEP PLEASE!"

4. "MISTER FORTESCUE, IF YOU COULD BE READY FOR THE NEXT SHOT IN AN HOUR, I'D BE VERY PLEASED."
"IT WILL BE ALL OF THAT. I AM QUITE FATIGUED, WATKINS. MY SMELLIN' SALTS AND DURING THIS REST YOU MIGHT DO MY NAILS AND-OH-YES, A CUSHION FOR MY BACK. DO HURRY OLD DEAR!"
5. "MERCY! WHO IS THIS VULGAR LITTLE PERSON?"
"WHAT IN HECK AIR YOU IDGITS SKYLARKIN' ON MY PROPUTTY ABOUT?"
"HIGH POLISH AS USUAL, SIR?"


11. "JIBBY!"
"YEW GIT AN' STAY GIT!"
12. "WHY DIDN'T YOU PUNISH JIMMY? I'M SURE HE DESERVED IT!"
"I REALLY COULDN'T BLAME HIM THIS TIME!"
SWINNERTON

HERO

On Our Block

IT'S GONE!-DING IT, AFTER US CHASING IT ALL THE WAY DOWN HERE. GEE WHIZZ, I THINK THAT'S ALL THE BUNK ABOUT A BAG OF COIN BEIN' AT THE END OF RAINBOWS, ANYHOW, DON'T YOU?
GOSH; I DONNO. THIS IS ABOUT THE SIXTEENTH I'VE TRIED, BUT I NEVER GOT TO THE END OF ONE YET!!
STREET CLOSED
BE READY TO BEAT IT. THAT GANG LOOKS BAD. REMEMBER, WE'RE A LONG WAYS FROM HOME. THIS IS THE NORTH SIDE!
GOSH, I KNOW IT!
RAHHHHR!!
C'MON SKINNY, HURRY UP. I'LL LEAD THE WAY!
AWWW!-WAIT FOR ME SHRIMP. GEE, DON'T LEAVE ME. AWWWW-AW!
UGH!
RAUS!
ARF!
I DON'T CARE WHAT HAPPENS. I CAN'T GO ANOTHER STEP!
CHEESE IT!
LEMME "LONE NOW. I DIDN'T DO - NOTHIN' LEM - ME ???
CHEESE FER SWEENEY!
WELL ILL BE —!
YA BETTER BEAT IT.
I DARE YOU TO COME BACK!
GEE WHIZZ, I WONDER IF THAT COP HEARD ME?
POOR SKINNY. I DONE THE BEST I COULD TO SAVE HIM, BUT I GUESS THEY GOT HIM. THERE WAS ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED OF THAT GAS HOUSE GANG AFTER US. I GUESS THEY GOT SKINNY ALL RIGHT 'CAUSE HE CAN'T FIGHT!
OOH, THE BIG FIBBER! I'LL GET EVEN WITH HIM!
GEE, WHERE DID YOU GO TO?-I TOLD YOU TO STICK AROUND. I WANTED YOU TO SEE ME FIX UP THAT GANG OF ROUGH NECKS. KNOW WHAT I DONE?- GEE, YOU MISSED ALL THE FUN!
Tom McNAMARA
AS SOON AS I STOPPED THEY ALL BEAT IT. THEY SEEN I WAS MAD. I DARED 'EM TO COME BACK, I DID. GEE WHIZZ, IF IT WASN'T FOR THE COP I'D LICKED 'EM ALL. I WOULD, GOSH I WAS SORE!
GOLLY!
GEE WHIZZ
OOH!!

Springie Wins Steeplechase

(Continued from Page 1)

second pony. Mr. Bremner was third on Red Coat.

Had Bixshoote been pressed in the seventh race, a track record might have been equalled. The pony won by two lengths and negotiated the five furlongs in 1:14 2/5, but three-fifths of a second slower than the track record. Mr. Hill rode the pony. A great race for second gave Nigger Minstrel a neck victory over Kowloon. Messrs. Dalgliesh and Brand were the riders.

Yesterday brought to an end one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Shanghai Race Club. It saw records broken for attendance, the size of the Champions Sweepstake, and the enthusiasm.

Mr. A. W. Olsen, the secretary, and the stewards are to be congratulated on the success of the meeting.

THE SUMMARY

1.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap.

lbs.

Mr. Silex's bay Scesaplana (Mr. Wuilleumier) ..162—1
„ Risk's grey Co-insurance (Mr. Crokam) ..155—2
„ Mem's ches. Young Alf (Mr. C. R. Burkill) ..160—3

Also ran: Re-insurance (Mr. Hine), Saey Tai (Mr. Springfield), Complaint (Mr. Bremner), Inniskilling (Mr. Grayrigge), Golden Fluff, (Mr. McMichael), Tahu, (Mr. Knoll), Flashy Thing (Mr. Pinkerton), Vulcanite (Mr. Dalgliesh), Sumatra Chief (Mr. Hill), Jumbo (Mr. Taylor), Leszek (Mr. Sweeting), Flashlight (Mr. Hulthen), Dice Box (Mr. Cox) and Forgien (Mr. J. K. Brand).

Won by a length and a half; one length. Time—2:43 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $29.60; for place, $8.80; $7.20 and $7.50.

Members' sweep—first, 273; second, 832; third, 663. Unplaced—651, 309, 738, 242, 398, 204, 241, 199, 828, 421, 365, 65, 488 and 613.

2.—The Autumn Handicap.

lbs.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's grey Triumph, (Mr. Knoll) .....155—1
Mr. Fash's black Nigger Minstrel, (Mr. Hill) ..155—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Corncrake, (Mr. Crokam) .....157—3

Also ran: Victoria, (Mr. Pinkerton), Rob Roy, (Mr. Grayrigge) and Le Rhin, (Mr. Siffert).

Won by short head; many lengths. Time—2:40 4-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $13.20; for place, $5.10; $5.20 and $5.10.

Members' sweep—first, 235; second, 9; third, 970. Unplaced—505, 787 and 661.

3.—The Griffins Handicap.

lbs.

Mr. Fash's dun Dunera, (Mr. Hill) .....167—1
„ McBain's grey Golden Plume, (Mr. Sleap) ..155—2
„ Robson's brown The Home Bird, (Mr. C. R. Burkill) .....166—3

Also ran: White Flyer, (Mr. White).

Won by a length and a half; six lengths. Time—2:43 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $10.70; for place, $7.40 and $11.60.

Members' sweep—first, 837; second, 1074; third, 200. Unplaced—$14.

4.—The Grand National Steeplechase.

lbs.

Mr. C. C. Boyd's cream Springie, (Mr. Boyd) .161—1
„ H. G. Robinson's ches. Sans Peur, (Mr. Bremner) .....148—2
„ E. B. Rose's grey Revenge, (Mr. Hayes) 145—3

Also ran: Wild Cat, (Mr. Springfield), Battle Axe, (Mr. Pinkerton), The Earl, (Mr. Sweeting) and Blackford, (Mr. Richard).

Won by two and a half lengths; many lengths.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $8; for place, $5.40; $6 and $6.40.

Members' sweep—first 35; second, 1125; third, 800. Unplaced—286, 670, 582 and 1008.

5.—The Consolation Cup.

lbs.

Mr. F. S. Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia, (Mr. Dalgliesh) .....164—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Bulbul, (Mr. Hill) .....150—2
„ Stephen and Burkill's grey Bydand, (Mr. Wuilleumier) .....152—3

Also ran: Rouble, (Mr. Sleap), Tuborg, (Mr. Crokam), Golden Quill, (Mr. Knoll), Midas, (Mr. Pinkerton), Ironsand, (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Fairylight, (Mr. Hulthen) and Seahawk, (Mr. J. K. Brand).

Won by a neck; short head. Time—2:42 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $24.00; for place, $9.00; $10.50 and $7.00.

Members' sweep—first, 584; second, 42; third, 1051. Unplaced—1018, 320, 927, 1258, 253, 417 and 1160.

6.—The Manchu Stakes.

lbs.

Mr. Sutterle's bay Gulfsand, (Mr. C. R. Burkill) ..158—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Hawfinch, (Mr. Hill) .....158—2
Mr. R. Macgregor's bay Red Coat, (Mr. Bremner) 152—3

Also ran: White Streak, (Mr. Chatham), Golden Crest, (Mr. Springfield), Old Bill, (Mr. Sweeting) and Prairiewind, (Mr. Hulthen).

Won by many lengths; four lengths. Time—2:42 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $30.70; $5.20; $5.10 and $5.10.

Members' sweep—first 167; second, 704; third, 729. Unplaced—378, 1196, 1084 and 719.

7.—The Nil Desperandum Cup.

lbs.

Mr. B. D. Kapteyn's grey Bixshoote, (Mr. Hill) 150—1
„ Fash's black Nigger Minstrel, (Mr. Dalgliesh) .....150—2
„ B. D. Kapteyn's grey Kowloon, (Mr. Brand) 153—3

Also ran: Fight King, (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Black Fox, (Mr. Pinkerton), White Fox late Sans Merci, (Mr. White), Soft Thing, (Mr. Bremner), Jomsborg, (Mr. Crokam), Charing Cross, (Mr. Knoll), Daffodil, (Mr. P. A. Cox), Cranby, (Mr. Sweeting).

Won by two lengths; a neck. Time—1:14 2-5. (Record is 1:15.)

Pari-mutuel—for win, $24.60; for place, $9.70; $13.70 and $8.20.

Members' sweep—first, 1205; second, 445; third, 724. Unplaced—1004, 717, 838, 680, 1119, 485, 528 and 154.

8.—The Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup

lbs.

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Leszek, (Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh) .....153—1
Mr. Kosmos' dun Popiel, (Mr. Sweeting) .....150—2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's brown Java Chief, (Mr. Hill) 151—3

Also ran: Re-insurance, (Mr. Hine), Torsk, (Mr. Sorensen), Lightning Raider, (Mr. Brand), Inniskilling, (Mr. Grayrigge), Golden Plume, (Mr. Sleap), All Black, (Mr. Hayes), Plaything, (Mr. Pinkerton), Flinders, (Mr. Knoll), Aalborg, (Mr. Crokam), Jumbo, (Mr. Hind), Red Coat, (Mr. Bremner), and Emmagee, (Mr. Springfield).

Won by a length and a half; one length. Time—1:16 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $56; for place, $17.80; $24.70 and $8.50.

Members' sweep—first, 1233; second, 1200; third, 898. Unplaced—845, 1223, 700, 760, 278, 1208, 883, 849, 1004, 301, 428 and 1082.

9.—The Mafoos Race.

Golden Quill and Greysand—dead heat for first place; Iron Duke, second.

Also ran: Old Joe, Merrysand, Majuba, Fairylight, Victoria. Time—2:38 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $22.90 and $11; for place—first, $12; second, $8; third, $7.50.

Members' sweep—first, 1493; second, 952; third, 1298. Unplaced—363, 1224, 443, 1135, 1459 and 1010.

Football Club Beats Nanyang

(Continued from Page 1)

with the goalie Chang, who could not be blamed for the goals scored against him, kept the Club's forwards on many occasions from increasing their lead. The whistle was very capably held by Mr. Walter Wilson who was ably assisted on the touch lines by Mr. Shen Quochwan (Nanyang) and Mr. Starling. (S.F.C.)

SECOND LEAGUE GAMES

Of the two league fixtures in the second division played off yesterday afternoon at the Hongkew Park that of the St. Xavier's against the newly formed club, the Rangers, proved by far the most interesting. St. Xavier's won by a score of 5-1.

The first half of the game brought the St. Xavier's leading by one to nothing. Soon after the interval the Rangers equalised and from then onward for the next 25 minutes interest on the part of both spectators and players ran high, till the Rangers apparently found the pace too hot, and cracked up badly.

For the winners Aldeguer, Corte-Real and Macdonald played a sound game while the Rangers have to thank their right back for some very brilliant defence work.

The Football Club's second league team put it all over the Navy by nine to two.

The sailors started off strong but fell off ten minutes after the commencement of the game with the result that, with the exception of about six break aways, the Club had things pretty well their own way. The right half and inside left of the Navy aggregation did good work while for the Club Mansfield and Macdonald were not found wanting.

TWO GAMES TODAY

Two games are scheduled for today, the most interesting of which should be the St. Xavier's Senior League team versus the British cruiser Hawkins, at the Hongkew Park. The kick off will be at three o'clock.

The Nanyang College second string will be at home to the Jewish Recreation Club. This game is to start at 2:45 p.m. and will be in charge of Mr. A. H. Leslie.

CUSTOMS TEAM WIN

In spite of playing ten men most of the time, the Customs Football Club defeated Soochow University by a score of 5-2 yesterday in a friendly fixture. The Customs left back, Burke, sprained his ankle about 15 minutes after the kick-off and was obliged to remain out of the game. About 2,000 witnessed the game.

The visiting team won the toss and left the home team to face the sun. Shortly before Burke met with the accident, Soochow opened the offensive and scored. Then the visitor bucked up and Barnes ran down the wing and shot the goal with a fine drive from the touch line. Three minutes afterwards, the same player centered, enabling Wear to score with ease.

Half time was called when the score stood at two to one in favor of Customs. After lemons, Ogden secured the ball, placed in the center, dribbled through and scored a fine goal. Two more goals were followed by Bridge and Ogden. The Soochow boys responded once, from a break away.

Mr. Hulford refereed the game to the satisfaction of all concerned. The visiting footballers were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Smart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHEDULE

St. John's University yesterday announced its football schedule. It follows:

Nov. 18, Tuesday, S. M. Police (?) at St. John's.
Nov. 22, Saturday, Rangers (?) at St. John's.
Nov. 29, Saturday, St. Francis Xavier, at St. John's.
Dec. 3, Wednesday, Baptist (?), at St. John's.
Dec. 6, Saturday, Soochow, at St. John's (?)
Dec. 13, Saturday, Nanyang, at St. John's.
Dec. 20, Saturday, Nanyang, at Nanyang.
(?) subject to change.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Of a nation that wants to be freer,
That the Hun of the East
Has been playing the beast
In his ill-gotten gains of Korea.

* * *

Mr. Jap, don't you know
That wherever you go
You're disliked for your conduct so Hunnish?
Like a hobble-de-hoy
Your best friends you annoy,
But some day your sins we will punish.
Your ways you must mend
If you wish for a friend
In the world, as your nation you rear;
Cut out the rough stuff
Or you'll get a rebuff
In that peace loving country Korea.

* * *

If we visit your clime,
With its beauties sublime,
You place on us all impositions
With passports galore,
Our good faith you ignore
And put *fool* questions, tests and conditions,
Why don't you run straight
Then you won't have to wait
For the rest of the world to be near,
But hands off your spoil
Or you'll make the blood boil
Of, the free loving folk of Korea.

* * *

When you entered the war
We did not ignore
Your assistance was great, and you knew it;
You had your own way
And you bet you made hay,
But your manner was rude and you'll rue it;
You got a big slice,
At weak China's price,
Of Shantung, but soon you will hear,
That "Grab-all" and sauce
Will bring "Boycott" and "Force."
Then your number is up in Korea.

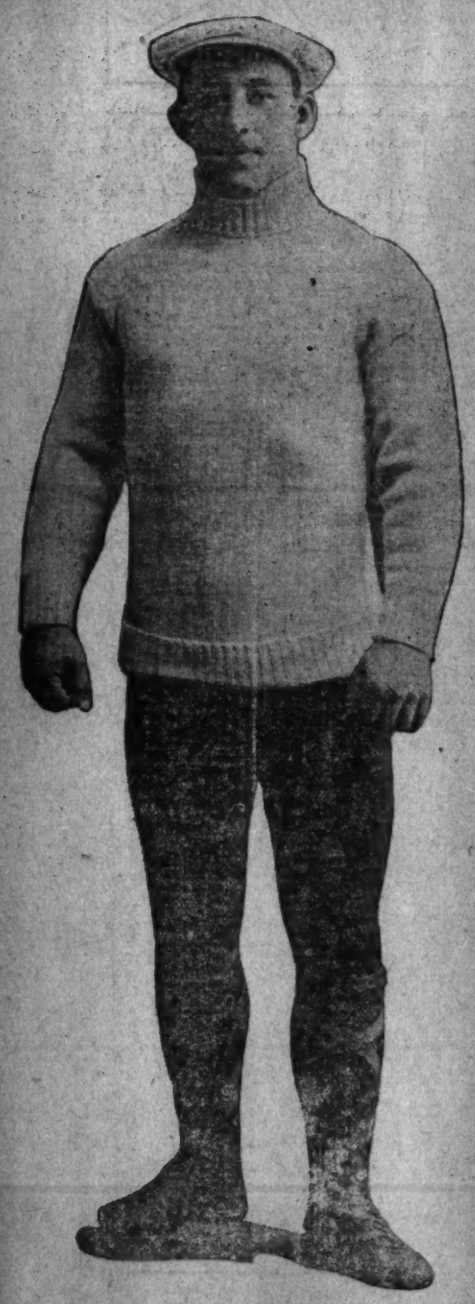
"COMMANDER"

Super-Size Virginia Cigarettes

Also sold in packets of 20 and tins of 50 Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co, Ltd.
London

AT OLYMPIC THEATRE



WM. BERNE
Champion Catch-as-Catch-Can Wrestler of the World

THURSDAY, NOV. 20

Beginning Preliminaries at 9.15

FOUR BIG PRELIMINARIES

The Wrestling Event of the Day

BETWEEN

WM. BERNE and BLACK MASK

TO A FINISH

Catch-as-Catch-Can

For A PURSE of $1200.00

70% to Winner, 30% to Loser

Admission $1, $2, $3, (Ring Side $5)

RESERVE AT MOUTRIE'S

HARRY THAW
OLIVER OSBORNE
DOC COOK
HEINIE ZIM
EVERY BODY GUESSES
HE NEVER SPEAKS — JUST CHEWS GUM AND WRESTLES
WE'LL GET YUH YET — I CUSS YUH
STAGE DOOR
EVERY NIGHT THE STAGE-DOOR DETECTIVES GATHER OUT SIDE
The "Masked Marvel"
WHO IS HE ?